

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

VOLUME X

NUMBER 10

JUNE, 1930

The New Football Rules Book

L. S. McPhail



Experiments in Basketball

Coleman R. Griffith, Ph.D.



The Physical Education Hall
at the University of
Southern California

Alfred F. Wesson



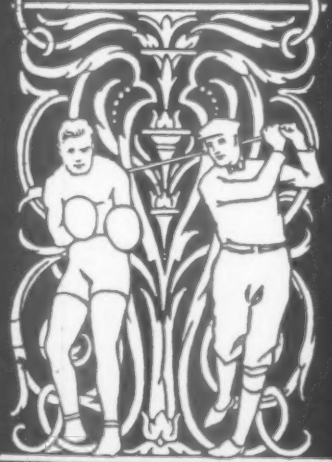
The Basketball Rules for 1930-31

Oswald Tower

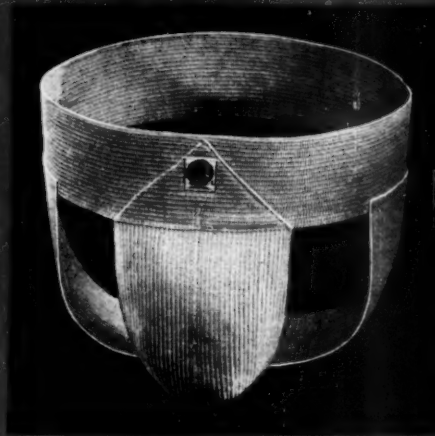


Planning to Win—or Hoping

Carl Snavely



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The Athletic Journal

THIS issue of the JOURNAL which, according to custom, is in the nature of a review of the athletic year, has been increased to seventy-two pages. It is the policy of the ATHLETIC JOURNAL to print only such copy as will be instructive and of value for historical and reference purposes. This year we have had copy of this character in such quantity as to make necessary the enlargement of several issues of the JOURNAL. The standard of four hundred and eighty pages per school year has been exceeded by fifty-two pages in the ten issues of the 1929-1930 JOURNAL. Eighty thousand copies of the JOURNAL have been printed and distributed since last September.

While we take pride in the knowledge that a copy of the JOURNAL is to be found on the desks of a great majority of the leading coaches and directors and although we are naturally gratified because the athletic men are willing to pass on their ideas through the pages of the magazine, we are conscious of the fact that, in the ten years that this publication has been in existence, school and college athletics have grown very materially. The ATHLETIC JOURNAL, which deals exclusively with the work of the athletic men in the educational institutions and which places an emphasis on the technique of coaching, was the first magazine in this special and limited field and it is still the only publication of its kind. This being true, we are keenly desirous of serving as best we can the coaching fraternity, and we welcome your criticisms and suggestions.

Certain athletic coaches are at the present conducting original studies relative to this or that athletic question or problem and have promised to publish their findings and conclusions in the JOURNAL. If you are making any investigations or are conducting any inquiries regarding athletics that promise to be of interest to the coaches we shall be glad to publish them in this magazine. An athletic coach not long ago complained to the President of his University that his salary had not been advanced and this President replied that the coach was not developing or growing on his job and called his attention to the fact that he had not written any articles that had been published in a national magazine.

The coaches who make progress are those who not only win over half of their games but also attend the various coaches' and physical education conferences; who express their own opinions in written articles and in public address and who also study the written opinions of others. It is our purpose to use this magazine as a means of disseminating ideas concerning athletics among the school and college coaches. The JOURNAL contains too much technical material to be of interest to the general public that reads accounts of the contests. The man on the street views the painting in the art gallery and the football game without the interest in technique displayed by the painter or the coach. The coach, however, must study his work and his technique or the result of his work will not be worth viewing by others.

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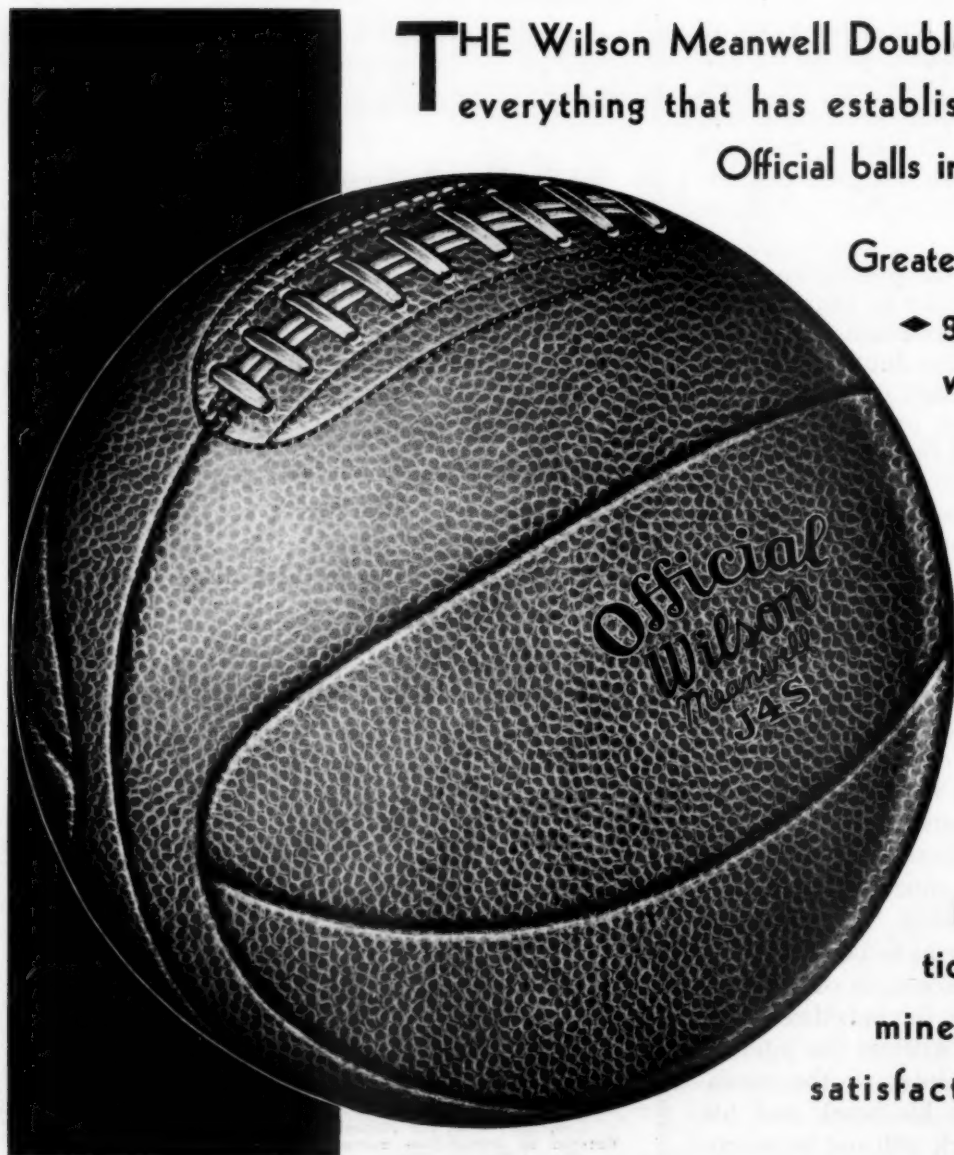
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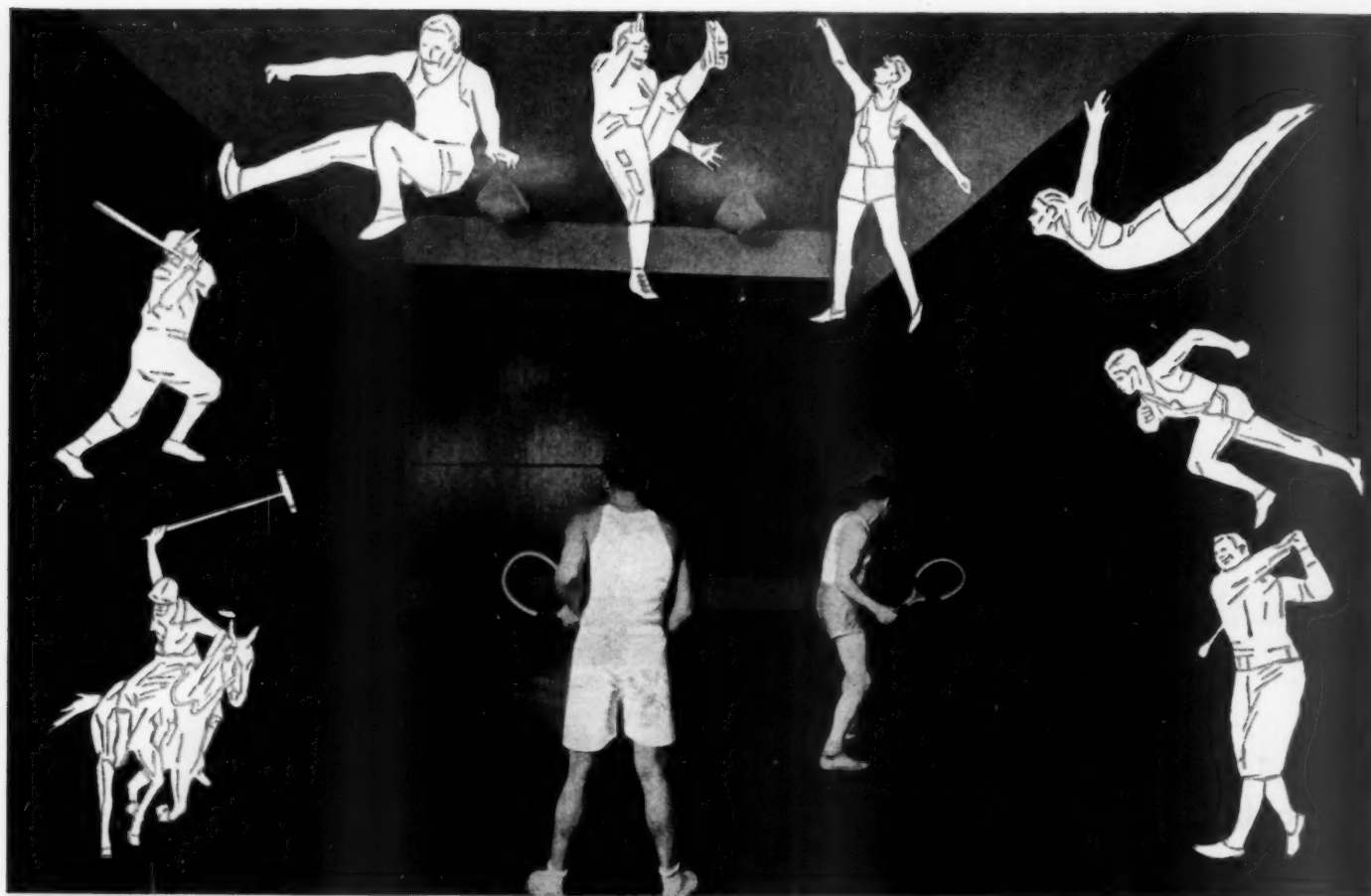
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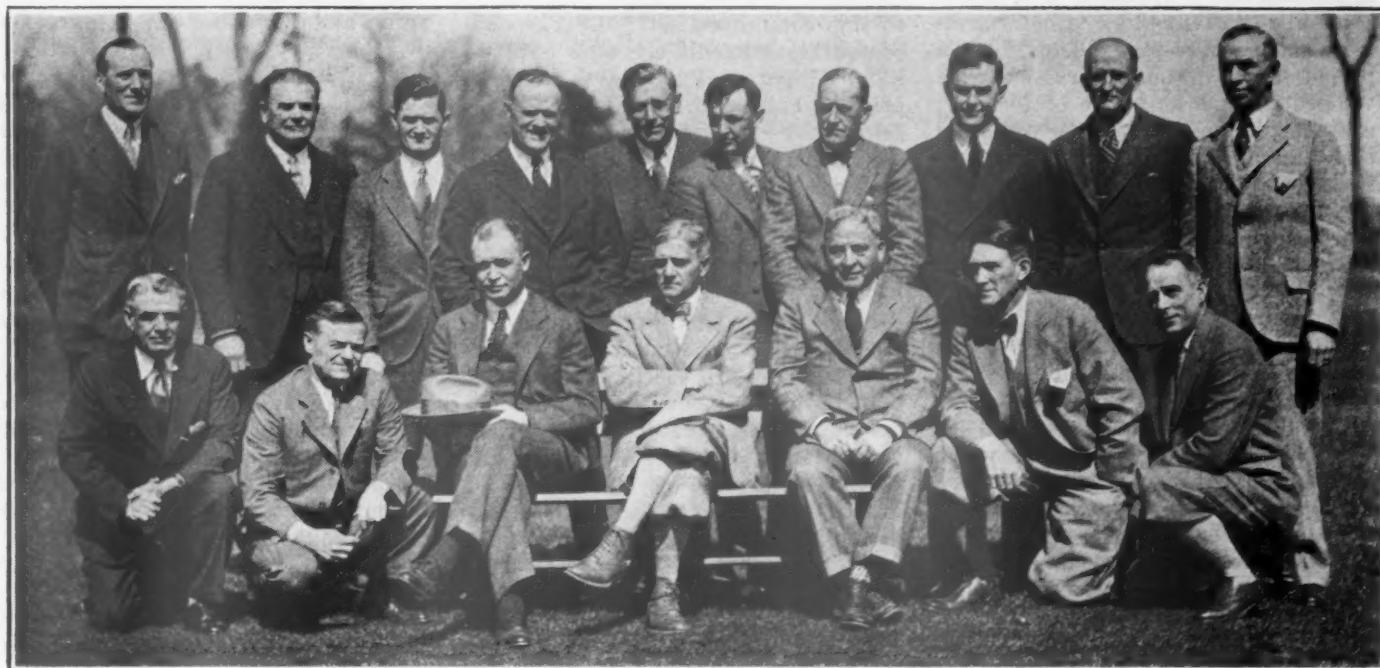
The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

Nation-Wide Amateur Athletics

VOLUME X

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

No. 10



ANNUAL MEETING FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE

Sea View Golf Club, Absecon, New Jersey, March 21-23, 1930

Included in this group picture are the ten members of the Football Rules Committee, the three members of Advisory Committee of Officials, the three members of Advisory Committee of Coaches and President Alexander of the National Football Coaches Association. Front row, left to right—M. F. Ahearn, Kansas State; Robert Zuppke, Illinois; W. A. Alexander, Georgia Tech; E. K. Hall, Dartmouth, Chairman; A. A. Stagg, Chicago; W. R. Okeson, Lehigh; A. F. Palmer, Colby. Standing, left to right—J. B. Sutherland, Pittsburgh; G. S. Warner, Stanford; Ray Morrison, Southern Methodist; Wm. Roper, Princeton; H. J. Stegeman, Georgia; Harry Hughes, Colorado State; Wm. S. Langford, Trinity, Secretary; Tad Jones, Yale; W. O. Hunter, Univ. of Southern California; F. A. Lambert, Ohio State

The New Football Rules Book

Necessity for Revision of the Rules—How Accomplished—Changes in the 1930 Rules

By L. S. MacPhail

Origin of the Old Rules Book

FOLLOWING the season of 1905, football was in a chaotic condition. Mass and wedge plays predominated with a premium on mere weight. Those were the days of "rock 'em and sock 'em." Fatalities and injuries had aroused the public. Harvard and Columbia abolished football. The uproar against the game was becoming general and it was doubtful whether a great college sport was to survive. President Roosevelt suggested a conference to consider the situation and it was agreed that drastic revision was necessary. At a meeting in New York, representatives of twenty-eight colleges formed

an intercollegiate association, that later became the National Collegiate Athletic Association, appointed a new Rules Committee and instructed them to alter the game and revise the rules. As a result, the 1906 rules, and the book which formed the basis for the conduct of the game until 1930, came into existence.

Change in Character of the Game

During the period from 1906 to 1920, the Rules Committee endeavored to open up the game and provide greater opportunities for speed and brains. Attempt was made to introduce strategic possibilities and to provide not only a safer, but a more in-

teresting contest for players and spectators. Restrictions were thrown around mass play with the adoption of the neutral zone, the increase in yardage necessary in a series of downs, the elimination of pushing, pulling, interlocking interference, and momentum before the ball was put in play. Seven men were required on the line of scrimmage and guards and tackles restricted in dropping back. The length of the game was reduced; two officials were added and severe and definite penalties provided for various personal fouls. Most important of all came the introduction of the forward pass. The pass as introduced first was surrounded by re-

strictions modifying its scope, but most of these ultimately were removed. Liberalization of the forward pass rules promoted its development, and the period following 1912 saw the evolution of an intricate and varied system of play in which the pass became not only a threat but a major offensive weapon. Innumerable other fundamental changes were made. The Minnesota shift appeared first about 1909 and with it came other variations in offensive play. Thus, over a period of fourteen years was developed the modern game of football; a type of game that became stabilized and standardized about 1920 and which proved to be a safer, faster, cleaner contest and an interesting and more spectacular exhibition.

Necessity for Revision of the Rules

It is obvious that the fundamental change in the entire character of the game would necessitate alteration of practically all of the rules. Countless experiments were made. Some of them were abandoned, others modified, and some permanently adopted. The rules, in consequence, were altered, added to, amended and revised. The football rules book was similar to an old-fashioned house, where, after numerous repairs, alterations and additions, it was possible to lose oneself in the hallways, wings and stairs. The modern game had become stabilized, but the rules for its conduct were antiquated, contradictory and not sufficiently understandable. Coaches and officials were open in their criticism of the rules book and opposition had also crystallized, especially in the middle west, to the self-perpetuating character and narrow geographical majority representation on the Rules Committee.

Reorganization of the Rules Committee

Sensing this criticism, the Rules Committee decided, in 1927, to reorganize, and a new committee, selected by the N. C. A. A. was formed, consisting of a chairman and secretary at large, and one representative from each of the eight geographical N. C. A. A. districts. An advisory committee of three officials was appointed to assist in the technical details of the rules, and a committee of coaches, named by the president of the American Association of Football Coaches was asked to meet with the Rules Committee annually in an advisory capacity.

Following its reorganization, the Rules Committee decided to rewrite the football rules in an attempt at clarification and the removal of contradictory features. The purpose of

the revision was not to modify or alter the game, but to simplify and perfect the rules and their arrangement.

Work on the New Rules Book

The actual work on the new book was started in 1928, when the Chairman appointed a working committee, composed of E. K. Hall, W. S. Langford, W. R. Okeson and F. A. Lambert. A. W. Palmer was added to this committee in 1929. The subcommittee immediately sent out two hundred personal letters to coaches, officials and students of the game, asking for criticisms and suggestions for modernizing the new book. All of the replies were classified by rules and sections of the 1928 book and each member of the committee furnished with copies of all replies. At a meeting held at Montclair, N. J., in August, 1928, this working committee passed upon all criticisms or suggestions and proceeded to determine upon a general outline for the new book. It was agreed that the rules book should follow the logical and normal sequence of events in the game itself; that it should be subdivided into Rules, Sections, Articles and Items; that the approved rulings should follow immediately the sections which they elaborated upon or clarified; and that Roman numerals and other antiques should be eliminated. Four key books, made from the 1928 rules, were assembled to fit the new outline, and this first draft of the new book placed in the hands of the working committee in the fall of 1928. During the following year a printing and three re-writings or revisions were found necessary. These were accomplished and a final draft presented by the working committee to the meeting of the entire Rules Committee at New York, December 30, 1929. At the New York meeting the general idea was approved, certain revisions and suggestions were made, and the book again returned to the working committee for further revision. Each member of the Rules Committee and of the advisory committees of officials and coaches was provided with three copies of the new rules book and instructed to place these in the hands of coaches or officials who might offer further suggestions or criticism. All of these reports were received and considered at the annual meeting of the entire Rules Committee, March 21-23, 1930, at Absecon, N. J., where, after certain alterations were agreed upon by the committee, the final draft of the new rules book was authorized and arrangements made for its release about June 15th.

It may serve a useful purpose to

refer in this connection to criticisms of the delay each season in releasing the rules. The questions have been asked, "Why doesn't the Rules Committee put the book on sale in February instead of in June? Why not have the new rules for spring practice?" The delay should not be charged to the Rules Committee. The records, data, pictures, schedules, and other information used in the football guide and furnished, in many cases, by the very people that criticize, generally make it impossible to edit and release the guide before June 1st. Otherwise, in most seasons, the Committee could release the rules by March 1st.

The New Football Rules Book

In examining the new football rules book, it is well to appreciate that football is a complicated game. The Rules Committee, no doubt, would like to state rules accurately and logically and at the same time in a manner that would make it possible for the undergraduates who play the game and for the spectators who watch the contest to understand them. The very nature of the game makes this an extremely hard task. One has only to attempt to draft such a rule as the forward pass rule, for instance, cover the manifold situations that may possibly arise, and provide all the necessary restrictions and penalties for violations to appreciate the very great difficulty in putting such a rule in brief and elementary form.

However, it is apparent that the new book is logically arranged. The rules follow the normal and natural sequence of events in the game itself and the new outline results in reducing the number of rules from twenty-eight to thirteen. Rule 1 provides for the field on which the game is played and Rule 2, the ball with which it is played. Rule 4 covers everything connected with the starting, conduct, and timing of the game, and this material is now in one rule instead of scattered in four. Beginning with the kick-off, everything is found in the order in which it happens on the field, from the scrimmage to the scoring. Regulations governing the conduct of players are in one rule, and all legislation covering the enforcement of penalties in another, and the last rule contains all provisions pertaining to the officials, their jurisdiction and duties. The division of each rule into sections and articles stating the general principle, followed by supplemental notes, is a great improvement in form, and the location of the approved rulings immediately following the sections which they elaborate or clarify facilitates refer-

ence and study. This will be appreciated by all officials. The terms used in the book have all been defined in Rule 3. This recalls a question Mr. Yost asked a group of officials a few years ago, "What is a shift? Where is there anything in the book that tells what constitutes a huddle?" In addition to the improvement in the arrangement of the material, the rules have been restated in language that is clearer and more concise, and many contradictory features have been eradicated. Antiquated provisions that have been changed by custom have been eliminated; such as the authorization for "five to fifteen yards in" after an out-of-bounds and the regulation that a player carry the ball in. It has been the custom always "to take fifteen"—and in major games, referees hurry the ball in, in any manner that is fair and feasible.

The impression that will be created by the new rules book is bound to be favorable. Officials, coaches and players will find that it is possible to refer to the rules book, find what they are looking for—and everything pertaining to a subject in one rule instead of scattered all through the book. It is possible to read the new book and visualize the game. Heavy black-faced type is used to denote the rule and sectional headings, and the marked contrast in these respects makes the new book much easier to study.

In editing a work of this magnitude, inaccuracies are bound to occur, for it is impossible at this time to foresee all of the situations that possibly may result from the revision and the change of language that has been made necessary in recodification. It may require the practical application of the rules in a season's play over the country to adjust completely the wording of some of the rules and to eliminate any new contradictions or seeming inconsistencies that may appear as a result of the many changes. Messrs. Hall, Langford, Okeson, Lambert and Palmer have donated an unlimited amount of time and energy in effecting their contribution to the game. The result is a book that is now in logical sequence and arrangement and completely modernized. In their acceptance, coaches and officials, especially, have a fine opportunity to assist by perfecting themselves in the new provisions, in intelligent enforcement, and in assisting in the elimination of any inaccuracies that may exist.

Changes in the 1930 Rules

This article does not purport to cover the many changes in the wording of the new rules, the many fea-

tures clarified, or the ambiguities that have been corrected; all of which will be apparent from a careful comparison of the new sections with the old. The most important fundamental changes in the 1930 rules have to do with the shift and the forward pass, and these are herein-after referred to.

Some of the less important changes are as follows: All four officials have been given concurrent jurisdiction over all fouls instead of assigning primary jurisdiction to one or two officials. (The referee is given the authority of final judgment in case any conflict in testimony or opinion arises.) The new code simply carries out the general practice that efficient groups of officials have adopted in the past in the practical application of the rules on the field. The change will tend to eliminate the "old alibi" and make it unwise next season for a linesman to inform a coach after the game that "the umpire should have called an interference on that pass." Anything in the rules that tends to encourage an official, working in any capacity, to call *whatever he sees* is a step in the right direction.

Equipment of Players

The rules regarding the equipment of players deprecate the use of head protectors, jerseys or attachments which are similar in color to the ball and give the wearers an unfair and unsportsmanlike advantage over their opponents. The suggestion is made that if such head protectors are worn, the solid color be broken by at least two cross stripes in a contrasting color, at least two inches in width, and that the solid color of such jerseys or attachments be definitely broken by stripes or numbers of a markedly contrasting color. Some teams in the past have used elbow pads similar in color to the ball, causing confusion to opponents; many players and officials also have been confused on plays in which headgears came loose, rolled on the ground and made it appear that there had been a fumble on the play. Cases are recalled where certain teams had pads resembling footballs sewed on their jerseys. The new provisions were adopted as a resolution because some purchases of equipment for the 1930 season already have been made. They will no doubt be mandatory in 1931. It is well to note that in night games, white jerseys violate the spirit of the new rules on account of the fact that a white ball (or orange) is used in these contests.

Fumbles Out of Bounds

In 1930, a fumbled ball which goes

out of bounds will belong to the team whose player last touched it as an out-of-bounds play. In other words, the ball will not be put in play at the spot where it was last touched but will be brought in fifteen yards. As a consequence, all "out-of-bounds" plays will be ruled uniformly. The change, with the provision that on all out-of-bounds plays the ball is brought in fifteen yards illustrates the prevailing tendency to keep the play on the field, and away from the sideline. In 1926 all grounds rules were abolished and play beyond the sidelines eliminated. One objection many football enthusiasts find in basketball is the amount of time the ball is "out of bounds." Sideline plays slow up the action in football and the effort to keep the ball away from the sideline will improve the contest for the spectators.

Idea Underlying Changes

It will be noted in study of the 1930 rules that the idea back of each change has been to stimulate and increase the sportsmanship of the game. The development of the fine traditions and extremely high standard of sportsmanship in football is really a remarkable thing. Football administration and the exhibition itself is undoubtedly on a finer basis from a standpoint of character and integrity than any other sport, with the possible exception of golf. The N. C. A. A., the Rules Committee, the American Football Coaches Association, the various conferences, the officials' associations and improvement in officiating, all have contributed to this achievement. Even interscholastic football has come to be a "pretty tough berth" for a poor sportsman.

The Shift Rule

Most of the discussion of 1930 rules changes will center about the changes in the shift rule, and the changes undoubtedly will give some coaches concern. Instead of "approximately one second" the stop period on shift plays has been changed to "a period of at least one second"; the count roughly measuring this moment of pause has been increased from four to six; the referee is authorized to carry a split second watch to assure himself that the rule is being obeyed. It is the writer's opinion, after discussing the matter with a great many officials and coaches, that the new provisions should conclude from the officials' standpoint at least, the debate which, begun a number of years ago between two different schools of football, has never been wholly settled.

Although the shift was introduced

at Minnesota as far back as 1908 and received its greatest modern development under the so-called Notre Dame system, its use has been general in all sections of the country. The proponents of the shift have contended that it has increased the versatility of the offense, widened the strategic possibilities of the attack and developed a more open game with increased scoring. They believe that too many restrictions thrown up around the shift nullify strategic possibilities and give the defense time to adjust itself to check the attacking team that quickly alters its offensive formation. They feel also that legislation against the shift handicaps the small player and small squad and that the objection to the shift is sponsored by non-shifting coaches and is in reality aimed primarily at the success of the teams that use the shift rather than at the shift itself.

A few radical opponents, on the other hand, believe the shift should be eliminated entirely. They do not think it is necessary to shift from a standard line-up in order to produce versatility and deception. They point to the Warner and Zuppke systems of offense and to teams that use unbalanced lines or shifted backfields in which the players assume positions before the signals are called and achieve strategic results without incurring penalties for momentum.

The Rules Committee never has been willing to abolish the shift. Their position, which is probably in agreement with the majority of coaches, seems to be that the *crux of the entire matter is the spirit in which the shift is used*. Few will deny that there was an increasing tendency in years past to use the shift primarily to perfect rhythm and gain momentum. Momentum, *before* the ball is snapped, is and long has been illegal under the rules. It is common knowledge that some teams used an illegal shift with momentum before the ball was passed, and that they gained a distinct advantage over the defense by its use and an unfair edge over a team that did not use an illegal shift and did not violate the letter or the spirit of the rules. In providing, in the 1928 rules, that players must come to a complete stop and remain stationary in their new positions until the ball was snapped, the Rules Committee legislated what might be termed the illegal shift out of existence. The question immediately became a simple one as far as the rules themselves were concerned. Does a team using the shift stop and remain stationary until the ball is passed without movement of the hands or arms? If the eleven players do stop

and remain stationary until the ball is passed, it is a legal shift and rights of the defense have not been infringed upon. If all eleven players do not stop; if all eleven do not remain stationary; if the quarter reaches for the ball on direct passes to other backs before the ball is snapped; if there is any movement of the feet, or hands, or shoulders during the pause; or if they start before the ball is snapped, the shift is illegal and should be penalized in each and every instance. The provision under the rules that the duration of the stop should be "approximately a second" or that the duration of the pause should be measured by rapidly counting one, two, three, four were all superfluous as far as the rule itself was concerned. *Eleven players cannot legally shift, stop, remain stationary without any movement, and then get away when the ball is snapped without pausing for at least a second.* Take a split second watch and try it with the fastest man on your squad and become convinced. And if it is difficult to accomplish with one fast player, how much more difficult is it with eleven, and some of them not so fast?

Variation in Enforcement

In spite of the very clear provision and the general appreciation of the intent of the Rules Committee, under the 1928 rules, the situation still was unsatisfactory. There was much variation in the enforcement of the provisions of the rules. The difficulties should not, in fairness, be charged to the Rules Committee or the wording of the rules, but to certain groups of both coaches and officials. Some coaches were not concerned whether their teams stopped or not. This is evidenced by the fact that most officials assert they never have been unduly criticized by the coach of a shifting team for penalties for motion. Such coaches, feeling that the rules were not generally or uniformly enforced, were not particular about motion on their shift and simply accepted what penalties were assessed with the knowledge that they would not be too numerous or in the end unprofitable. On the other hand, a few coaches who did not use the shift attempted to make the referee "the goat" every time they took a "socking" from a shifting team. Some of them have not been satisfied with a stop. They want a vacation. Others insist that, while certain shifting teams stop, the duration of the pause is less than a second. With all due respect to these coaches (and to the Rules Committee and their authorization of the use of a stop

watch by the referee) the duration of the pause cannot be timed by the referee in the game with a stop watch, if he functions otherwise, nor can it be timed accurately from the bench. Timing the instant the last shifting player stops and the instant the first one starts is all right theoretically but a very difficult matter in actual practice. And it is very doubtful whether the referee, if he does attempt to time the pause will do so accurately. Watches vary in timing the hundred, and timing the pause on the field is even more difficult, as well as of very doubtful necessity.

It will be conceded generally that two teams may use the same shift and that with one team the plays are entirely legitimate and the players stop after shifting, while the other team does not stop and the shift is clearly illegal. It is just as evident that the same team may stop a majority of times and yet be in motion at other times in the same game. Consequently, after everything is said and done, the enforcement of the shift rule is entirely a matter of good or poor officiating. Most will admit that enforcement in past seasons lacked uniformity. Some referees have not attempted to enforce the rule at all. Others have permitted motion (movement of the hands or arms or body during the pause). Some referees are never in proper position (not far enough back) to get all of the shifted players and the ball in the range of vision at the same time in order to determine whether a team has stopped. Most officials are willing to admit that they justly might have been assigned to one or three of these classes at different times during the past seasons.

The Shift in 1930

For 1930 the Rules Committee has made the provisions of the rules more specific. The change from "*approximately one second*" to "*at least one second*" does not mean a thing to a team that is using a legal shift and is stopping. It simply is the use of a specific instead of an ambiguous term and removes any doubt as to the intention of the rule. The increase in the count from four to six undoubtedly is an effort to stiffen up "weak-kneed" officials. A team that has been using a legitimate shift and stopping may continue to do so and the coach need not be concerned about the changes in the 1930 rules. The coach who has been using an illegal shift in an endeavor to acquire momentum before the ball is passed probably will not be able "to get away with it" during the coming season. Officials

do not write the rules, and it is immaterial whether they favor legislation restricting the shift. The rules are clear and their application the coming season is no longer a matter that is susceptible to doubtful interpretation or varying enforcement. The Rules Committee has "passed the buck" squarely up to the officials and the officials (more especially the referee and linesman) will have to take the proposition seriously and accept their responsibilities.

The Screen Pass

On forward pass plays the provision that there shall be no interference whatsoever beyond the line of scrimmage with any player eligible to catch the pass has been broadened. An ineligible player who is abreast or in advance of an eligible receiver in the general vicinity of the play is interfering under the 1930 rules. This merely is a further attempt to legislate the screen pass out of existence. In 1929 the Committee, in an effort to accomplish this end, provided that an ineligible lineman was interfering if he obstructed the right-of-way or vision of an eligible receiver. Officials had difficulty in the practical enforcement of this provision upon the field. It was difficult, although

necessary, to distinguish quickly between all eligible and ineligible players sent downfield, and obstruction of vision and right-of-way was largely a question of judgment and very often a matter of doubt. As a result, the rules were not enforced uniformly, and the screen pass survived in many sections the provisions of the 1929 rules. Some coaches, while personally opposed to the use of the play, were forced to use it in self-defense.

The provision in the 1930 rules that ineligible linemen are interfering if they are abreast or in front of an eligible receiver in the vicinity of the play is an attempt to accomplish the same result (the elimination of the screen pass) in a different way. The new provision should make the practical enforcement of the rules easier for the officials downfield, because every time an ineligible lineman is anywhere in the vicinity of the receiver of the pass his team ought to be penalized. It will not be a question of judgment the coming season. If any ineligible lineman is in the vicinity of the completion of a pass, the official can never be sure that he is not in some way interfering with the right-of-way or vision of the defensive players. If he is not sure,

it follows that he must be in doubt. If he is in doubt, he has no other course under the 1930 rules except to penalize. If officials uniformly accept this interpretation (and it seems very clear that this is what the Rules Committee expects them to do) the screen pass is "passe." Then a coach will not chance sending ineligible players into any section of the field where an eligible receiver is sent.

The criticism has been made that the provisions of the new rules will prevent the use of ineligible linemen as decoys on pass plays, thus restricting the strategic possibilities of this type of offense. There may be something in this view. Coaches will not be prevented, it is true, from using ineligible linemen as decoys within certain limits because, as long as these linemen are not sent to the part of the field where the pass is to be received, they are not interfering. But, if decoys are used, it would seem that an optional pass would be dangerous if liable to be thrown into a section in which ineligible linemen have been sent. As in the case of the shift, however, the intention of the Rules Committee is evident—the provisions of the rule mandatory and the duties of the officials clear.

Experiments in Basketball

By Coleman R. Griffith, Ph. D.
University of Illinois

BASKETBALL, like a great many other games, has just grown up. Many of the things that are taught and many of the ways which we have of doing things on the basketball floor have been learned through a process of trial and error and they have for their support only the variable experience of different men. If one man has been lucky with one mode of teaching or with one way of doing a thing, this will be passed on to his students, while another coach will be passing on ways that he has come to prefer.

It is possible, of course, to find out a great many things about basketball by using experimental methods, and it is my purpose to call your attention to a few of the experiments that are being done in this field.

One of the problems which a coach has to face has to do with the proper use of time. It is one of the laws of learning that a man gains skill most rapidly when the practice period is interrupted frequently with short periods of rest. This fact has been

found to be true in industry as well, where it has become common practice to interrupt the working day with frequent rest intervals so that men may work a shorter period of time but work more intensively while they do work. One of our own experiments was done in the following way. Two groups of players were selected by chance. The one group spent an hour a day in learning to shoot baskets. They practiced under the same conditions which held true of the practice periods of varsity basketball squads. The other group was given the same

kind of practice except that they were stopped every three minutes and commanded to stretch out on the floor for a full two minutes spent in complete relaxation. This second group appeared, therefore, to be wasting two minutes out of every five minutes of work or two-fifths of the full hour allowed for practice in shooting at the basket. After two weeks of practice, it was found that the players who had been resting a part of their time had gained skill in shooting baskets at a faster rate than those who had been forced to practice steadily for a full hour a day. It is to be understood, of course, that this hour of practice was in addition to the time spent on other types of skill.

At the end of two weeks the situation was changed so that those men who had been practicing for a full hour without rest began to practice according to the rest schedule; that is, practice for three minutes and rest for two. The other group of men; that is, those who had been practicing according to the rest schedule now

***T**HIS report by Professor Griffith, given before the recent meeting of the National Basketball Coaches Association, was omitted from the May issue of the ATHLETIC JOURNAL. A more detailed account of the experiment in free throwing, mentioned here, will be published in an early number of the JOURNAL.*

began to practice a full hour without rest intervals. When this change was made, the persons who had been slower learners—that is, the persons who had practiced without rest—now became the faster learners; and the persons who had been the faster learners—that is, those who had practiced with rest intervals—now became the slower learners. The total difference between the two groups amounted to seventeen per cent; that is, the insertion of brief rest intervals into the practice period seemed to increase the rate of learning of the players.

Learning to increase one's skill in throwing at the basket offers all kinds of possibilities for experimental study. There is, for example, a question of the nature of the common errors that are made in shooting baskets together with the means that may be used to correct these errors. Some of the most common errors are of distance and of direction. Errors of direction are caused either by unequal strength in the two hands or by inequalities in the rate at which the strength is applied to the ball. If the right arm were stronger than the left, there would be a tendency on the part of the thrower to put the ball on the

left side of the basket. He would have to correct this error by changing his throwing stance. The same thing would be true if the two arms were equal in strength but if the muscles of the one arm or the other contracted more rapidly.

Errors in direction are corrected rather easily. The situation is entirely different, however, when we come to errors of distance, for here the player has to deal not only with the strength of his arms but with his judgments of distance. In order to find out what relation there might be between errors of direction and errors of distance a group of men was asked to shoot at the basket under conditions that could be controlled so that a record could be obtained of successes and failures. It was soon discovered that the average player made just about as many errors of direction as he did errors of distance. As time went on, and as we began to get a learning curve, a discovery was made that while the number of direction errors was decreasing, the number of distance errors was scarcely changing. In other words, under the ordinary conditions of practice, men were learning how to shoot more accurately

by adjusting themselves to the strength and rate of movement of their arms, but they were not making any improvements in the judgments of distance. This held true over a period of eight weeks of practice. At the beginning of the period of experimentation the men made distance errors in thirty per cent of their attempts. At the end of the period, they were still making about the same number of errors; namely, in about twenty-eight per cent of their attempts. In the meantime the percentage of direction errors had decreased from twenty-three per cent to thirteen per cent. In other words, the men had gained in skill by correcting the tendency to throw to the right or to the left of the basket, but had gained no skill at all in throwing too long or too short.

These results are worthy of serious consideration on the part of the coaches because they suggest methods of teaching men how to shoot baskets which are not adequate to all problems that arise. The most obvious error that a man can make in shooting at the basket is, of course, the direction error. Every man can see this error himself and he knows, in general, what to do to get rid of it. The average player, however, does not take distance errors so seriously. If he shoots too far or too short, he excuses himself, saying that his aim was right in any case. Consequently, neither the player nor the coach himself direct their attention as they should upon the elimination of distance errors.

The experiments have not gone far enough as yet to indicate how practice should be changed in order to meet this situation. There is one suggestion, however, which has come from our general experience and from the experience of other coaches. In order to correct distance errors it is absolutely essential that a man acquire some skill in making muscular as well as visual judgments of distance. One of the best ways to acquire muscular judgments of distance is to try throwing baskets while blindfolded. Under such circumstances a man is forced to pay attention to the muscular feel that goes along with accurate versus inaccurate throwing, and in this way he may help himself to eliminate errors of muscular judgment.

Another study of basketball has been suggested by the tendency of coaches to create systems of play and set types of offense and defense. The problem we have in mind may be seen in the question as to whether or not it is sheer distance from the basket which is the only factor which de-

CHART ONE

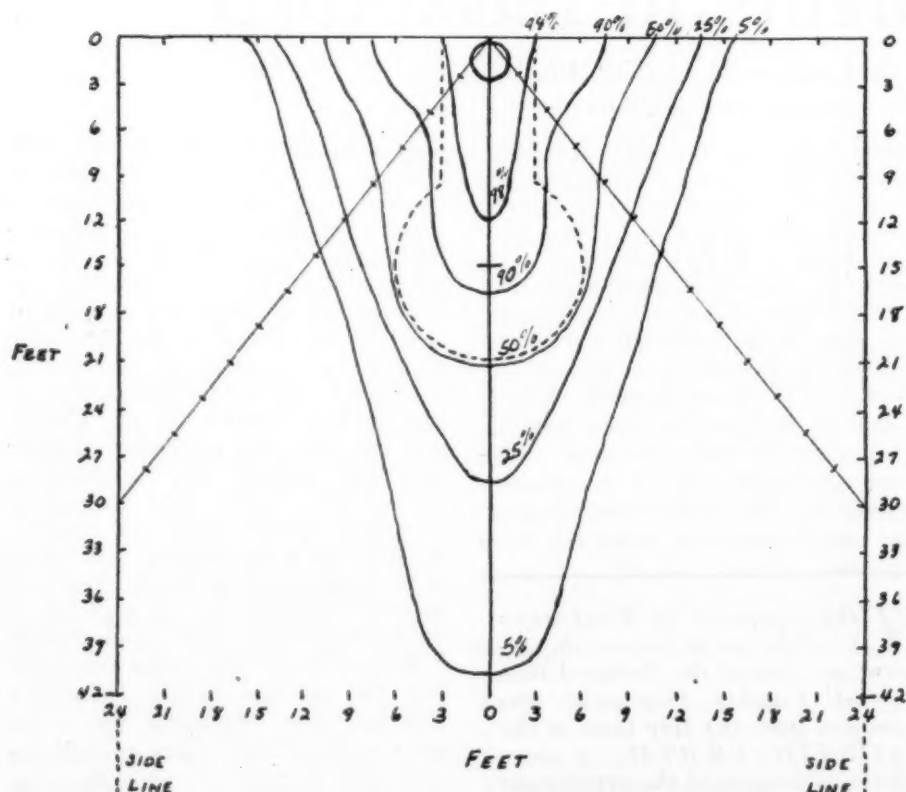


DIAGRAM SHOWING DECREASE IN SKILL WITH
INCREASE IN DISTANCE FROM GOAL

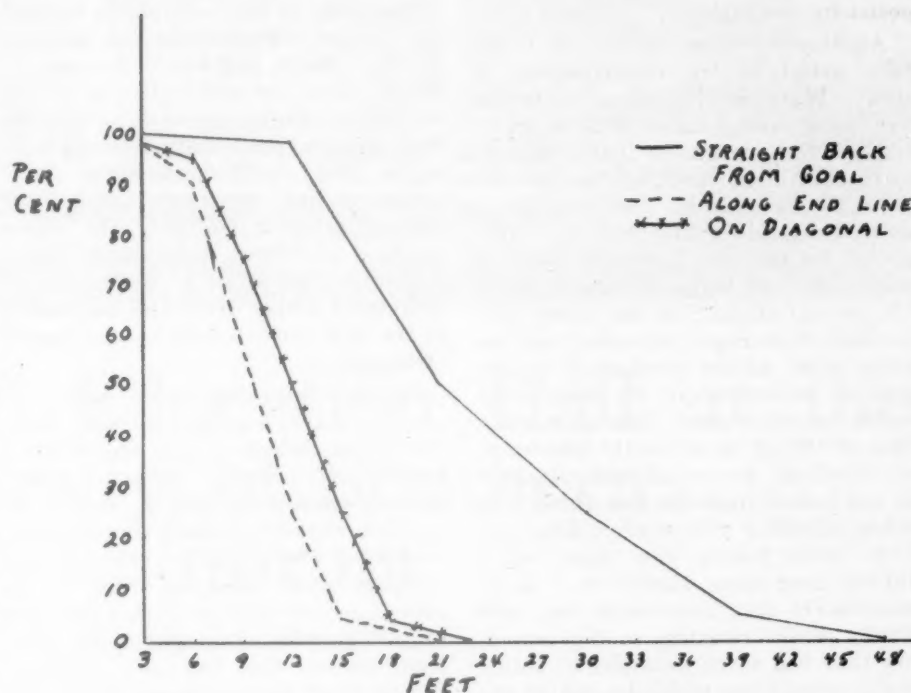
creases a man's skill. Would it be just as easy, for example, to throw free throws from a forty-five degree angle as it is to throw them from directly in front of the basket? Are there zones from the front from which it is easier to throw than it is from others? Are there places where it is more difficult to make baskets than others? In other words, if a semicircle should be drawn fifteen feet from the basket, would a man shoot equally well from any point on the semicircle? Likewise, if a semicircle were drawn thirty feet from the basket, would a man be able to throw equally well from any point on such a line?

An answer to this question was found by plotting on a chart thousands of shots attempted by players under all kinds of game conditions. The results show that there are wide differences in the ability of men in being able to throw baskets from different points on the floor. (See Diagram I.)

It has been possible to plot the varying percentages of success of men in throwing at the basket in the form of a topographic map where the lines represent areas on the floor along which one might reasonably expect the same percentages of success in shooting. It will be seen from the diagram, for example, that a man may expect to make about ninety-eight per cent of his shots when he is within three feet of the basket on either side. He may, however, stand twelve feet away from the basket, providing he is directly in front of it, and have the same measure of success. If he is forty feet away and directly in front of the basket, he may expect to make about five per cent of his shots, and he may hope to have the same measure of success if he is only fifteen feet away but directly to the right or to the left of the basket. (See Diagram II.)

These same facts may be put into a little better form by a graph showing at what rate skill decreases as one moves away from the basket. Along the base line of the graph may be found distances measured in feet, and along the ordinate are percentages of success. Consider, for example, the dotted line which represents the relation between degrees of success at a number of feet directly back from the goal. If one moves backward to about twelve feet, the degree of skill decreases slowly. At twelve feet, a sharp decline sets in so that by the time the man has moved back to the twenty foot line, he may expect to make only fifty per cent of his shots. At the thirty foot line he may expect to make only one-fourth of his

CHART TWO



GRAPH SHOWING RATE OF DECREASE OF
SKILL IN FEET FROM BASKET

shots. Beyond forty feet, his chances of making a goal become exceedingly small. It will be seen from the graph that there is a big difference between the success that may be expected directly out from the basket versus that which may be expected when a man is standing to the right or to the left of the basket. The graph shows that if a man standing at the extreme right of the basket hopes to make fifty per cent of his shots, he must be within ten feet of the basket. If he hopes to make seventy-five per cent of his shots, he must be within seven feet of the basket.

It is apparent from such diagrams as these that a coach should organize his style of offense and defense with respect to the probable shooting power of his opponents. On the contrary, another coach may recognize such normal zones of equal success and organize an offense around some one man who has spent an extraordinary amount of time in practicing a shot from a given part of the field. A man might, for example, by long, continued practice learn to make fifty per cent of his shots while twenty-one feet from the basket, but from the right or the left side of the basket. A coach would be in position then to

organize an offensive play around this man and thus score where he could not hope to score without having given some one man special practice.

The charts shown above and the facts we have drawn from them represent an average of thousands of shots. If one classifies these same shots according to player, say according to right- or left-handedness certain other facts are discovered. Consider, for example, right- or left-eyedness. Most coaches probably do not know that their men have a preference for either the right or left eye, just as they have for the right or left arm. Take, for example, these two conditions; namely, a right-eyed, right-handed individual and a left-eyed, right-handed individual. We wish to know what difference there is in these two men from the right side of the basket. The facts show clearly enough that the left-eyed, right-handed individual is a better shot from the right side of the basket than is the right-eyed, right-handed individual. At twelve feet from the basket, for example, the right-eyed, right-handed individual may expect to make not more than forty per cent of his attempts while the left-eyed, right-handed individual

may expect to make almost sixty per cent of his attempts. This is a type of experiment which we have just begun, but it is obvious that the facts that one might gain from such an investigation cannot help being of value to any coach who hopes to place his men in offensive plays at the very best positions available.

Another question which has often been asked of the experimenter is this: What is the effect of bodily movement upon a man's skill in shooting? Everyone knows that a man is more skillful in shooting free throws from the free throw line than he is in making field goals from the same spot. In the one case his body is stationary and he has a chance to get his normal stance; in the other case his body is in rapid movement and his arms must adjust themselves to the rate of movement of his body. In order to experiment upon this question of the effect of bodily movement on shooting, we asked men to shoot at the basket from the free throw line while standing still, while taking one step, while taking two steps, while taking four steps slowly, four steps moderately fast, four steps fast, and finally while running at full speed. We thus had seven examples of actual bodily conditions which lie behind the attempts which men make at the basket during an actual game. The success of the players under each of these conditions was plotted and the resulting curve showed the following relationships: If a man takes two steps, he makes the task of shooting nearly twice as hard as it is when standing still. That is, a man is only one-half as skillful at shooting at the basket if he takes two steps toward the basket than he is when he stands on the free throw line and tries for free throws. To take four steps slowly makes the task nearly four times as hard. To take four steps fast makes the task six times as hard. To take a running shot makes the task eight times as hard.

These experiments bear directly upon those coaches who allow their men to spend a large part of their time in shooting at the basket from a standing position. We do not know, as yet, how long it would take a man to acquire the same skill in shooting after four slow steps as he has while standing still, but our experiments suggest that it would take at least four times as much practice. This might mean that for every shot which a man attempts while standing still he should take four while walking slowly toward the basket. It would also mean that for every shot taken while standing

still he should practice eight times while running toward the basket. It is obvious, of course, that this difference in skill between a standing position and any moving position is due to the fact that the arm muscles have to learn to adjust themselves to all of the varying degrees of inertia of the body as the body moves toward the basket. Sometimes the body is moving slowly and the compensation of the arms for bodily inertia would be small. Again, the body is moving fast and the compensation would have to be great. In learning to shoot while running, therefore, the learner has to practice not only the exact form of movement necessary to make a goal, but all kinds of intensities of movement where from one movement to the next the intensity is continually changing.

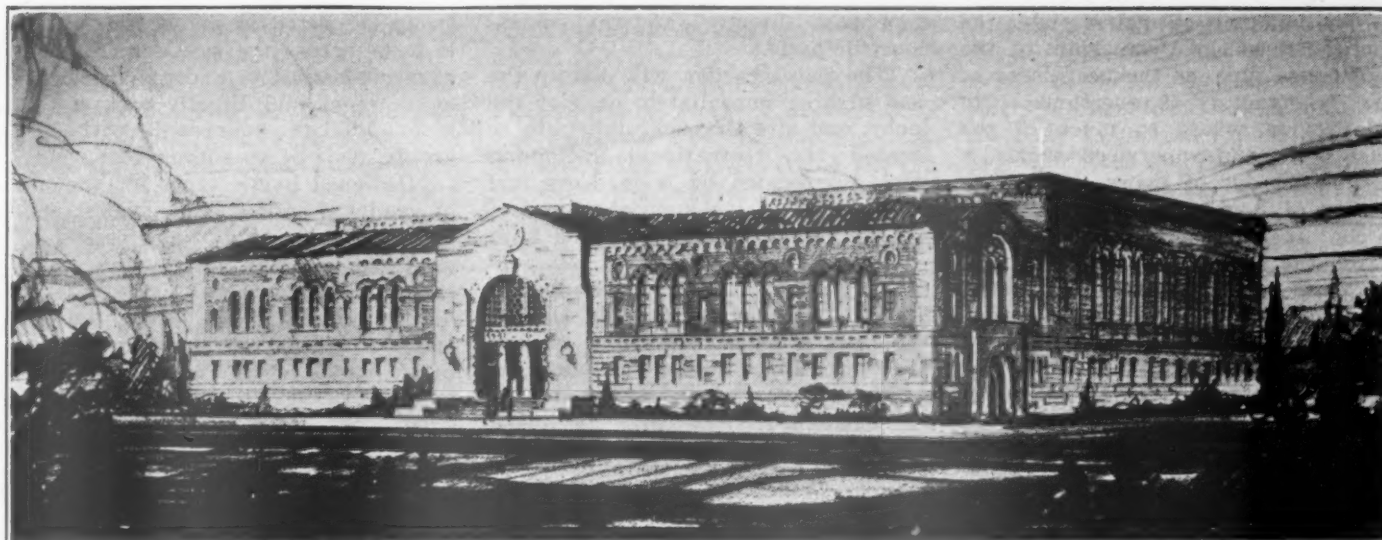
In this experiment we have, of course, taken account of only those movements which a man makes when moving at different rates of speed directly toward the basket. When we remind ourselves that the average basketball player is also twisting and turning while shooting, that he is sometimes slowing up from a fast run or just starting from a standing position, we see that the task of learning to shoot baskets under game conditions is far more complex than we have ever realized. It is obvious that one type of practice cannot satisfy all of the requirements of coaching. This is particularly true when we suppose that long hours of practice spent in shooting at the basket while standing still are wholly inadequate to meet the situation presented by learning to shoot under actual game conditions.

There are dozens of other types of experiments which need to be done before we have an adequate understanding of the coaching problems of basketball. Consider, for example, the serious problem of muscular co-ordination raised by the over-hand versus the under-hand type of shot. Experiments which we now have under way show that there is a prodigious difference in the rate at which these two kinds of shot may be learned and there are differences also in the limits to which one may go in acquiring skill. The old fashioned method of shooting is not only learned faster but has a higher potential limit of skill. Then, too, there is the question of the one-handed shot versus two hands. Every man is a pair of twins. Learning to shoot with two hands, therefore, is learning to get the twins to act together. Difficulty is avoided by shooting with one hand. No one has ever worked with the one

hand shot long enough to realize what its limits really are and neither do we know anything about rate of learning or potential limit of skill. The extraordinary success which some of the professional basketball players have with it suggests that we should go far enough in experiments in and out of the laboratory to find out whether or not the coach has not overlooked one of his best bets.

We come to a final problem. As everyone knows, basketball is rapidly changing. The character of the game is in the process of transformation. There is much to be said about the significance of this transformation, but that lies beyond the scope of the present report. Let us assume that basketball is proceeding in the right direction and then ask whether the methods of practice are adequate for the new style of game. It is obvious to a psychologist that there is a marked discrepancy between the changes that have been wrought in the game and the types of practice that are used to develop the new game; that is, whereas the game itself is changing, the types of practice are not changing. Coaches are still remaining satisfied with modes of practice which have been gained through their experience with the older styles of play. In the new style of play it is obvious that there is greater emphasis upon those fundamentals which we have also described elsewhere as psychological fundamentals. In the quick-breaking offense, for example, men must use their eyes in a way that they have never been used before. They must see more than they used to see and this can be done only by developing skills with respect to what is seen out of the corner of one's eye as well as with what can be seen in the center of the eye. Then, too, there are all kinds of questions concerning the relationship between the reaction time and the fast-breaking offense. There is the question of attention and the rate at which it can be shifted from one part of the field to the other.

In view of these facts and questions, it is perfectly obvious that the basketball coach of the future must take more seriously than he has done as yet the development of types of practice which should be adequate to the type of game he proposes to play. In all of these types of practice he must learn to depend more and more upon psychological skills; that is, skills in seeing and in attending, and in all kinds of quick and variable muscular coordinations.



The Physical Education Hall at the University of Southern California

By Alfred F. Wesson

THE new Physical Education Hall now under construction at the University of Southern California will differ from the traditional college gymnasium of field house type, and in many respects will be unique, according to Charles Seaman, Chairman of the building committee of the Board of Trustees of the university. The structure is to be dedicated on June 6th during the Trojan Semi-Centennial Celebration, it has been announced. Dr. William H. Kilpatrick of Columbia Teachers College will be the dedication speaker.

It is planned to have the building in use during the 1930 summer session of Southern California, which starts on June 16th, with a comprehensive program of study in physical education, including health education, swimming, tennis, gymnastic methods, social recreation leadership, first aid, coaching methods and problems (football, track, basketball, and baseball), interpretive dancing, and organization and administration of physical education classes.

In general shape the new hall will constitute a large U, in the center of which will be a garden patio and a large central recreational swimming pool. Of true Romanesque style of architecture, and of reenforced concrete throughout, it is planned to be one of the most artistic and utilitarian buildings of its kind in America. It will provide classroom and office

space for the combined men's and women's Departments of Physical Education, quarters for the student health service, two swimming pools—one instructional and one recreational—and locker and shower rooms for varsity teams.

The new gymnasium and its equipment will cost \$750,000. The building will be 250 feet long and 200 feet wide, and its facilities will replace those of the old Bovard Field training quarters across the street, which will be torn down. Although in appearance only two stories in height, the building will actually be three stories, as there will be a huge sub-basement with deep light wells, which will provide the training quarters for Trojan teams.

There will be 15,000 square feet devoted to the training quarters, and facilities with every modern improvement, including a large club room for the athletes. A tunnel under the street will lead directly from the quarters to Bovard Field.

Because most of the Southern California athletic activity is carried on out of doors all year long, the building will be compactly constructed and will not have any of the wide open features usually found in an Eastern or Midwestern field house. Designed under the personal supervision of Professor William Ralph LaPorte, head of the Southern California Physical Education Department and na-

tionally known for his work in physical education, the building will be of a distinct recreational type.

Of the two big gymnasiums, the one for women will be 71 by 110 feet and the one for men 80 by 110 feet, providing room in both for basketball floors of maximum size. The men's gym will not be large enough to house the intercollegiate basketball games but will provide space for knockdown bleachers seating 1,000 for freshman games or minor contests.

The building will have two swimming pools, the main one being 60 by 75 feet, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth, with ten 6 foot lanes for swimming races. The other pool will be 20 by 40 feet, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in depth, and will be an instruction tank. Huge skylights will cover the main pool and these may be taken off in summer, making it virtually an outdoor plunge. Among other recreational features of the building will be five handball courts in the basement.

"Essentially, the new Physical Education Building at Southern California will be an educational unit of the campus group, with ample quarters and equipment for recreation, available alike to students, faculty, and alumni. The hall has been so planned that every foot shall be available for these purposes, and that there will be no great waste space such as exists in the field type of gymnasium," explains Professor LaPorte.

"The building will not resemble the traditional college gymnasium of the field house type, as the usefulness of such a structure is questionable in this region where so much of the class work and supervised sports is carried on out of doors. The University of Southern California plans to continue to use Bovard Field, just across the street from the new hall, for class and intramural activities. Therefore, instead of giving over the structure to one or two immense playing floors, there will be a number of separate and specially equipped rooms for specialized sports, such as fencing, rifle practice, archery, and handball; several small gyms for individual gymnastics, apparatus work, and corrective exercises; a studio for dancing and rhythmic; and ample playing floors for such games as indoor baseball, basketball and volley ball.

"Student health service quarters and administrative offices will be conveniently available on the street floor from the large entrance lobby. Showers and locker rooms also will be located on this floor: the women's in the south wing and the men's in the north wing. From these rooms one

may pass directly into the central court or patio.

"The patio garden will occupy the central area immediately back of the lobby, and directly back of it is to be located the recreational swimming pool, surrounded by wide decks and arcades. The steel-supported roof of the swimming pool is equipped with extensive sky light areas, so constructed that they may be opened. The construction on the far side of the back is to be of similar nature, thus providing maximum light and natural ventilation, as well as creating a most artistic setting. The opening into the patio from the lobby and corridor is also arcaded with French windows.

"The next floor is to be devoted throughout to classrooms and activity units. Several classrooms will be separated by removable partitions. An auxiliary gymnasium for men to be used for apparatus, fencing, and various special activities; the corrective individual exercise room; and the main gymnasium floor, 80 feet by 110 feet, which will provide a maximum basketball court, and two cross courts for intramural purposes, are all being located on this floor.

"The women's dance studio, attrac-

tively decorated as a reception room, is to be across the corridor from the women's corrective and individual exercise room, and directly back of this is a kitchen connected with the ground floor by an automatic elevator.

"Designed particularly for the use of graduate students in physical education, a large study hall, flanked by graduate seminar rooms and a research laboratory, will occupy much of the fourth floor, with the remainder of the top story given over to an extensive roof garden equipped as solarium and outdoor gymnasium.

"The Department of Physical Education plans to make all facilities available to alumni as well as to students of the University," states Professor LaPorte. "The building is to be accessible to those graduates living in and about Los Angeles, as well as to visiting alumni on their return visits to the Trojan campus."

Members of the building committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of Southern California are Charles E. Seaman, Chairman, Dr. Seeley W. Mudd, Dr. R. B. von Klein-Smid, Judge W. M. Bowen, Dr. J. W. Oakley, Col. Warren B. Bovard, and William E. Cronmiller.

Symposium on Athletics

Baseball, basketball, football and track are covered in this discussion of pertinent athletic problems by representative coaches and athletic directors.

Baseball

Harry G. Carlson
Baseball Coach, University of Colorado

THE writer is convinced that the future of school baseball depends definitely upon the point of view and interest of our athletic leaders.

In secondary school and college circles, whenever the place of interschool baseball is discussed, an unusual event, there are invariably the same excuses offered in justification for abolishing baseball. Unfavorable weather conditions, lack of interest on the part of player and spectator, and financial loss are the words that indifferent athletic authorities hide behind. These, more often than not, are the lame excuses, of harassed athletic directors whose chief function seems to be to foster those interschool sports that pay. This, carried to its ultimate conclusion, limits the interschool athletic program to football and basketball. At many schools, even these two sports are carried on at a loss.

While it is impossible for any school

to include an unlimited number of sports in its interschool competition, yet there are certain well established sports that have definitely caught the fancy of our American youth. Baseball, most certainly, is one of these, and when given an even change in the way of interest on the part of athletic authorities, playing facilities and competent instruction, it will prove an asset to any interschool athletic program.

Following are some of these things that the Eastern Division of the Rocky Mountain Conference has done in order to continue baseball as an inter-

collegiate sport:

1. In order to minimize expense, the schedule has been curtailed. Thus, of the six schools involved, each plays the other twice on a home-and-home basis. If necessary, this could be carried further by playing each school once each year.

2. Each school is improving its playing field, which leads to better baseball and greater interest.

3. Competent coaches are provided. This is an important factor. One of the colleges in our Conference that was contemplating giving up baseball on the ground of lack of interest and insufficient funds, was in the habit of sacrificing in the ninth inning when three runs behind.

4. Restriction of the schedule leaves more open dates, consequently facilitating the scheduling of games that must be postponed on account of weather.

Each school has its individual problem in developing and maintaining interest in each sport. At the Univer-

THE Athletic Journal presents this collection of short articles by veteran coaches from all sections of the United States in the belief that it will be interesting to all Journal readers, and especially helpful to the younger coaches.

sity of Colorado, we use the following methods in fostering baseball:

1. The Athletic Department is aggressive in trying to maintain adequate playing facilities. At present we have one excellent varsity field and three intramural fields. The varsity squad is divided into A and B groups. The A squad is composed of the 14 to 16 men who will most likely represent the school during the present season. The B squad represents prospective varsity material; they are allowed to play intramural baseball but are required to attend varsity practice on days when they do not have a regularly scheduled intramural game.

2. Intramural baseball is definitely encouraged. Consequently, twenty-five teams play a spring schedule of ten games each. These men are the most interested of our spectators at varsity games.

3. Baseball is offered as one of many sports in our spring athletic program, which is required of all freshmen and sophomores.

4. During the fall quarter a varsity baseball league is formed, consisting of four teams. These are made up of potential varsity men who do not participate in other fall sports. A schedule of ten games for each team is played.

If the above opportunities are given to our preparatory and college students, then natural interest in baseball will be maintained and grow. If the policy of the individual athletic department is to give an opportunity for as many men as possible to participate in interschool sports, then baseball, as well as track, swimming, golf, tennis, and other sports that do not pay obvious dividends in the way of gate receipts will be encouraged and developed. On the other hand, if our athletic departments consider interschool athletics primarily as a public amusement activity and as a commercial enterprise, then most of our present interschool sports will quickly be eliminated. Undoubtedly, the average athletic director is too dependent upon gate receipts to facilitate his entire program. Endowed athletics unquestionably would solve many of our existing problems, but every athletic coach learns early that facts often conflict with ideals, and that his job is to consider both.

Jack Coffey
Baseball Coach, Fordham University

BASEBALL is apparently more popular in the colleges than it has been for several years. A stimulus has been given in the formation of a new league, and the adoption of the regulation that relegates the coach from the bench, although a miscarrying and unjustifiable movement, has created

some interest, at least for the time being.

Baseball as an intercollegiate sport is bound to be retained because it is intrinsically a profitable and beneficial game for the players. After all, the primary purpose of intercollegiate sports is to afford the participants a form of exercise that is recreational, uplifting and healthful. Baseball most certainly does that.

Ray L. Fisher
Baseball Coach, University of Michigan

INTERCOLLEGIATE baseball is becoming organized along very substantial lines. During the past several years, there has been felt an increasing necessity for organization of baseball teams into "leagues," such as the teams comprising the Western Conference. Baseball teams no longer "pick up" games wherever they can, but are settling down to the policy of forming playing associations with teams of nearby institutions. The American Legion baseball league for the younger boys is certain to stimulate greater interest in the game on the part of younger players.

Dorsett V. Graves
Baseball Coach, University of Washington

THE double play isn't automatic—only by careful and thorough practice do college infielders learn this spectacular defensive play that so often pulls their team out of a bad hole. The "pros" say a college infield can't execute a double, and too often they are right, but with good throwing arms and good footwork, we can at least approach the perfection they claim.

Probably four-fifths of the attempted doubles are relayed by the second baseman, and so his instruction should be most thorough. On a hard hit ball to the third sacker, the second baseman should run for the bag so that his last few steps are directly in the line from third to second. This does not necessitate perfect timing and if the throw is over the bag ahead of him, he may catch the ball several feet on the right field side of second, and while continuing his run (usually two or three steps) toward the bag have ample time quickly to adjust himself for the throw. He should then touch the bag with his *right* foot, and at the same instant, step a very little inside the line from first to second with his *left* as he snaps the ball to first. This is usually a fast and comparatively easy play.

When the ball is so hit that the second sacker has time to reach the bag ahead of the throw he should stop astride the bag at right angles to the line from second to third. If the throw

is perfect it will be about a foot *inside* the bag and chest high. While this ball is still in motion, the second baseman shifts his feet toward first, and, with his body in motion toward first and his *right* foot on the bag (after he shifts), he throws fast and accurately. If the throw is out of line so that he has to reach to his own right side, he is then unable to shift towards first. In this case he should let his *right* foot remain stationary and as he catches the ball draw his left foot over the bag, bending his leg at the knee. This will give him a falling motion toward first even with both hands extended to his right, and this body momentum, though slight, will add greatly to the speed of his snap throw. Again, where the shortstop is fielding a hard hit ball back of second, it is very good for the second baseman to have the *right* foot on the bag and the *left* foot extended directly toward where the ball is being fielded. When the shortstop starts his toss of a few feet and as the ball approaches him, the second baseman steps directly toward first base with his *left* foot, receiving and throwing the ball with his body again in this helpful momentum toward the line of his throw. This is not a dangerous performance as it is used only for a ball fielded close to him and can be handled with one hand if necessary because it is only a toss.

When the shortstop relays from first or second baseman, it is much easier—his momentum is in general toward first anyway. He should hurry toward the bag again expecting a throw chest high, touch the bag with his *right* foot, and just as he receives the ball, swing the *left* foot toward first at the same instant he snaps the ball. This movement is not unlike a basketball pivot on the right foot. Usually, the only exception to this is where the second sacker fields a ball to his right side and behind the bag. In this case it is well for the shortstop to plant himself *right* foot on the bag, *left* foot toward center field, and, as the ball is tossed to him, to "pivot" again so that as he receives the ball his *left* foot is being swung quickly toward first. Where the ball is hit sharply to first or second sackers, the shortstop should also vary his course toward the bag so absolute timing is eliminated, and he may catch the ball a few steps before he reaches the bag and snap his throw to first, again touching the base with his right foot. It is very dangerous to have the shortstop race across the bag on a double, as he may fail to tag up, or to allow him to "skip" after touching the bag—this kills valuable time.

In all doubles, the throw should be chest high if possible for easiest han-

dling. Remember the first rule in any double play is "get the first one sure"—they can't "get two" out without getting the first runner. Rather than take a desperate chance on a fumble at second base, take more time if the throw is bad and be content with a force out of the front runner.

Carl Lundgren
Baseball Coach, University of Illinois

FRRIENDS of college baseball should support the movement of organized baseball and the National Amateur Athletic Federation to revive interest in the sport among the youth of America.

Organized ball is giving financial aid which is administered through the American Legion. The Legion is providing the right kind of men to head up the movement in every locality. They seek to interest youth in the game, teach them to play it well, to conduct themselves properly and to see that grounds are available.

Other organizations, both national and local, noting the success of the original movement, are becoming interested.

It is important to have some man or group of men in each community interested in having our boys play baseball. One of the strongest stimulants is to provide facilities for the boys.

Basketball

L. P. Andreas
Basketball Coach, Syracuse University

THE recent meeting of college basketball coaches in Chicago brought out one thing clearly—Middle West basketball is painfully afflicted with a disease called the stall, and nearly all of the coaches, including 90 per cent of those using the stall, are crying for an anti-toxin to curb this pest.

Briefly, the stall takes place when a team secures a lead and thereafter attempts to freeze the ball in the back court, inviting the opponents to take it away from them. A strong team will attempt to do this. Unfortunately the attempt is frequently delayed until the game is almost over. This is considered by some coaches as good strategy, the idea being to save every bit of energy for one short drive. A weak team often concedes victory and makes no attempt to secure the ball, being content to lose by a small score. Hence, we have scores of 1 to 0, 4 to 2, 8 to 6, etc.

In a game of this calibre the school bands furnish the entertainment and the only persons breaking out in sweat are the spectators. They attend the games to relax and to enjoy the spectacle of fast basketball, but they leave disgusted and all worn out from bel-

lowing for action. It is evident that the stalling game, except when used in the last few minutes to protect a lead, is distasteful to everybody concerned. It is certainly contrary to the very fundamentals of basketball, which demand condition, speed and skill of the very highest quality.

If a team elects to protect a lead by holding the ball in the back court, then, by the gods of war, the opponents should go and get them! It is the privilege of the offensive team to do what it pleases with the ball. If it elects to retire to its own back yard, the issue is put squarely up to the defensive team to play aggressive basketball, and to make every attempt within its power to secure that ball. It is my humble opinion that a little more attention to coaching on this point and a little less panicky yelling about the stall will provide the cure-all against holding the ball in the back court. The players, coaches, the Rules Committee and the press should combine their efforts to educate the public as to who is at fault whenever the stall occurs, and every effort should be made to force teams to play aggressive basketball.

A feature of Eastern basketball the past season was a rapid development of the one-hand shot from the so-called pivot play. On this play the action revolves about one man, who stations himself inside the foul line, with his back to the basket. He is called the pivot man. Two team mates go to the corners to keep the defense spread. The fastest man on the team usually feeds the ball to the pivot man from twenty-five to thirty feet out, and cuts by him on either side for a return pass. The pivot man either hands this man the ball for a one-hand push shot, or else feints the pass, pivots away from the basket and tries a hook shot over his opponent's head. (The players in the corners drive for the rebound.) This shot is almost impossible to stop when executed well.

Owing to the success of this play, basketball men in the East are giving a great deal of thought to the possibilities of one-hand shooting. Offensive basketball should benefit by the experiments that are bound to come.

J. N. Ashmore
Basketball Coach, University of North Carolina

HAS passing become better in the past two years? The writer would reply with an emphatic yes. Anyone closely connected with the game will no doubt agree that the ball has been more cleverly handled during the past two seasons. Let us inquire what has caused the improvement.

Some two years ago, the Rules Committee exploded a bomb shell by put-

ting a rule in the Guide eliminating the dribble. Such a protest arose from all sections that the Committee revoked the rule but intimated that the rule would be enforced the following year. Any coach who gave serious thought to the effect such a rule would have must have come to the conclusion that more attention would of necessity have to be given to passing. Coaches and players concentrated on the passing game that season in order to be prepared for a game the next year that could not include the dribble as part of the attack. Even though the dribble was not eliminated by the Rules Committee, the threat tended to prove to all that better handling of the ball improved team play. A higher standard had been set.

In the early stages of the game the entire effort of teams was to score; in other words, make more points than the other team. With the development of the game that has brought on offensive systems, the natural result has been for coaches to devise ways of stopping offensive systems; and in that way defensive play has been gradually improved until at the present time a good defense is considered as an important feature of a team's development. Better defensive play has naturally caused better handling of the ball. Take, for example, a team using a five-man zone defense. Previously, many teams found it difficult to penetrate this formation for scoring opportunities. Experience has proved that this can only be done successfully by clever handling of the ball. It means feinting the opposing center defensive man to one side; then getting the ball through to the offensive center or one of the forwards. The ball may go in to the center, be passed out again to one of the guards and the process gone through again of the guard's feinting exchanging the ball a number of times. Often when the defensive center is pulled to one side the ball will be snapped to the guard on the opposite side, who will go forward in the hole left by the shift of the center for a set shot. If the shot scores, as it does often, all well and good; if it is a miss, the offensive men follow the shot for a rebound shot or at any rate possession of the ball. Without question, the zone defense has caused the development of feints, bluffed passes, bounced passes, and deceptive passes where the player looks in one direction and passes accurately to a team mate by indirect vision.

The offensive system that places the center on the fifteen foot line to receive the ball from a team mate, then to do any one of a number of things, has tended to develop clever handling of the ball. The writer saw two men

the past season who were very effective in this style of game. Murphy of Loyola of Chicago did very good work in this position. He bluffed passes to team mates cutting past, fed when the situation was right, or gave the ball back out to a guard for a new start of the play. He was always a scoring threat by a bluff to pass in one direction, and when he sensed that his immediate opponent had been drawn out of position he would pivot and secure a shot. He varied his play constantly and so had the opponents guessing at all times.

Hood of Alabama was equally as efficient as was Murphy in this position in all but scoring. Because of his great height and arm reach he could retain the ball until a play developed to his liking, then feed the ball, and maneuver for a follow-up on a shot by a team mate.

Since the defensive side of the game has improved, teams have come to know that it is seldom that the defense can be beaten by sheer speed. Then if the defense cannot be beaten to the goal and is always ready to meet an offensive, it follows that more clever handling of the ball must be resorted to in order to maneuver the offensive man into a scoring position. This has brought about better handling of the ball that has made for a much higher class of play.

J. M. Barry

Basketball Coach, University of Southern California

DURING the last few years, many new proposals have been suggested to overcome certain objectionable features in the great American indoor sport—basketball. The game in its original state was meant to be a passing game, but has developed into a jump-ball game, and the team with the big center or tall players has a decided advantage in the present game.

Basketball would be more health producing if we could eliminate the jump from center and later the jump ball on the court. Fully 60 per cent of our injuries come as a result of jumping, which is responsible for sprains, bruises, torn ligaments and sometimes broken bones. More than 25 per cent of our fouls called during a game are the result of the jump. Many officials spoil the game by calling jump ball when near personal contact takes place, this being the easiest way for the weak, untrained official to avoid a situation where sound judgment is required.

Why not eliminate the center jump from the game? Bring it back to the original idea of the founders of a

passing game, not a game of stalling, pushing and shoving. Why not eliminate the mad scramble at center every time a goal is scored? In the average college game of forty minutes, there are from twenty to twenty-five center jumps, each jump consuming about ten seconds. Thus, one may realize that this precious time can be utilized by a clever passing game and, at the same time, keep the spectators from concentrating on the officials. Few officials toss the ball correctly; either it is too high or too low. The centers are not warned when the ball is to be put in play. The ball is thrown either too far in front or to the rear of the jumper. In a recent conference game, we were controlling the top and my center was fouled 90 per cent of the time without a personal foul being called. Very few officials observe the hitting-the-ball-going-up rule. A tall center is worth from eight to ten points per game. Why should one boy, because of his long arms and massive hands, dominate the play?

Eliminating the center jump keeps every valuable feature in the game and removes many of the dangerous elements. To put basketball on the high plane it deserves and to make it more popular with the American public can only be accomplished by overcoming some of the more objectionable features of the game. It is my belief that the elimination of the center jump will do this.

Eliminating the center jump would prevent stalling to a certain degree because of the definite assignment of the ball. The actual playing time will be increased, which will mean larger scores, which will increase interest of the spectator as well as the athlete.

I will discuss a few of the changes under my present scheme: (1) The captains will decide, prior to the start of the game, by a toss of the coin, who will get possession of the ball. The same privilege will be given the loser of the toss, at the start of the second half. (2) The winner of the toss shall put the ball in play under his opponent's goal from out of bounds at any spot on the end line. (3) When a team is scored on either by a field goal or by a free throw, the team scored upon shall put the ball in play under its opponent's goal on the end line, out of bounds the same as at the start of the game. The officials shall secure the ball and give it to the player out of bounds without whistle or delay on the part of either team, and play shall continue. (4) The same out-of-bounds rules will prevail and the ball shall be passed in from out of bounds within five seconds, or the official shall award

the ball to the opposing team at the same spot.

Everett Dean

Basketball Coach, University of Indiana

STALLING—there is no doubt but that this phase of the game has been the most talked of malady in basketball in recent years. In the Middle West the game is sick and it needs attention. This condition may not exist in other sections, but in the Middle West the play of the college and high school teams is indicative that something is not as it should be.

The main objection to stalling seems to be that it is taking away from the game the very thing that made it popular. Action, speed, sensational dribbling, shooting and passing captivated the fans, and this we don't have in the over-deliberate style of play. Stalling teams have not built the new field houses and gyms; neither will they pay for them. The public wants action, and the coaches should meet this demand as far as possible without retarding the advancement of sound basketball.

Teams that are coached to use stalling tactics under certain conditions are placing the winning of the game high above the best interests of the game. Those conditions are as follows: Stalling in the first half; stalling throughout the entire game to hold the score down against a strong opponent; stalling to throw the other team off its game; playing an over-deliberate game for breaks.

No one questions the right to stall during the latter part of the game in order to protect the lead and put the other team on the defense. However, more elasticity should be allowed for stalling in tournament play.

Stalling is the failure to play aggressive basketball. It takes two teams to stall, and recently both teams have been guilty in the same game. The offensive team is more guilty than the defense if they start stalling in the first half, and vice versa in the second half. Everyone wants aggressive basketball except the coaches who are sold on the deliberate and over-delayed offenses. The coaches can solve the problem themselves by using the stall correctly.

Most of the time the rules are better off left untouched, but this year I believe some moderate legislation with reference to the stall would be beneficial to the sport. One solution prominently mentioned is to draw a line across the floor through the center circle and limit the dribble to one bounce behind it. This suggestion is plausible and I believe would improve the game over last year.

Many coaches favor the one bounce

dribble altogether and there is no doubt this would stop the stalling and speed up play in general. This style would be conducive to five-man offenses with more perfect team play and better passing.

Another coach suggests that the offensive team be forced to advance the ball across a line forty feet from the basket. This would insure action, because the massed defense would be pulled out and the offensive team would be forced into action to keep possession of the ball.

I believe all coaches should experiment with the different suggestions and be ready to vote intelligently on this vital phase of basketball.

Ward Lambert
Basketball Coach, Purdue University

JUST at present there seems to be a period of unrest and an undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the rules of basketball. Most of those who are dissatisfied cannot exactly tell why they are so—some want the center jump taken out, others want the dribble taken out, and most all agree that the so-called stalling in basketball is dangerous.

What has been your education? What has been your training? Do you believe that a five-man defense of some type massed around the basket is the thing to have?

Do you think basketball should be a fast game or slow, where possession of the ball and time going on are so important?

Do your spectators get a great kick out of your defensive methods, or do they like to see the ball go through the basket?

If you have a right to mass your defense around the opponents' basket, do they have a right to spread out your defense if they get ahead of you?

If your team is behind and holds the ball when the opposition has a massed defense, then you are to blame for inaction. You should have a system of offense then to get shots against the massed defense. You are just as much to blame for inaction if you do the same with no score or even score. Also, the defense is to blame when you are ahead and hold the ball to spread them out, and they don't come after the ball.

This resolves itself into a matter of a general understanding. Place the responsibility where it belongs then, and schedule games with teams that play the game. Help to keep the game alive with speed and action.

H. G. Olsen
Basketball Coach, Ohio State University

THE biggest problem in the game of basketball today is the stalling or delayed type of offense. A few

years ago there were very few teams that did not use the fast break throughout most of the game. Stalling or freezing the ball usually occurred only during the closing minutes of a game to protect a lead. During the last year or two, however, more and more teams are using the delayed offense right from the start of the game. The result has been a shift from the fast, aggressive type of basketball which made the game popular, to a slowly developing, stereotyped style of offense which is not nearly so interesting to watch. Generally speaking, players and spectators alike are pretty much "fed up" on the type of basketball which is coming into vogue.

Fundamentally, the reason for this development of the delayed, or ultra deliberate offense is the fact that many defenses are retreating to a massed formation near the basket. So long as the defense stays there, the offensive team, if it has a lead, will refuse to batter itself out against this "stone wall." They will hold the ball in the back court until the defense comes out to meet them. The result is generally a slow, uninteresting game. There have been too many such games this past season. The remedy seems to lie in encouraging the defense to "come out of its hole." Curtailing the dribble—at least in the back half of the court—might accomplish this purpose. Is this the answer to this problem, or is there a better answer? Friends of basketball should be pondering this question.

C. M. Price
University of California

THE future of basketball on the Coast is assured, due to the type of ball that has been played. In the Pacific Coast Conference the coaches are interested in not only winning but in making the game one that is interesting. By this I mean the fact that none of the coaches used a stalling type of game, and very seldom was stalling used in the last part of the game.

In many cases teams were playing a five-man defense in their own territory and in the latter part of many games switched to a man-to-man defense all over the court. In some cases this bothered the offensive team and naturally slowed up the fast breaking teams. The game slowed down somewhat but I did not see any case where a man stood in the back court with the ball for any length of time.

Francis A. Schmidt
Basketball Coach, Texas Christian University

ONE of the most colorful plays in basketball, the quick break-off offense, is seldom seen today and

in some sections has almost entirely disappeared. The thrilling action, which made basketball the king of winter sports and which is giving the modern game of hockey its great popularity, has almost dropped out of our present day game.

Teams and coaches, who a few years ago were willing to exchange offensive thrusts and take a chance on a fast break for the basket, a quick shot and follow, have been compelled to abandon this style of attack because of the risk of losing the ball, knowing that no similar quick counter-attack will be launched, but that instead a careful deliberate "keep possession of the ball and take no chances" return attack will eventually be made.

There is no question but that the delayed attack mathematically and scientifically meets the present conditions and rules. The game of chess or a snappy rubber of checkers is also scientific, but it lacks the punch and thrill of a red-blooded athletic contest for which the customers are willing to be separated from their hard earned cash.

Football

Ike J. Armstrong
Football Coach, University of Utah

THERE having been no drastic rule changes, football style for the coming year will be practically the same with the exception of more emphasis on the lateral pass.

Undoubtedly all coaches have experimented with the lateral pass during spring practice. It will be interesting this fall to note what defense will be employed against it. Defensive play will necessarily be more open to meet this method of attack. In meeting the lateral pass from a close formation, perhaps the secondary defense will have to be more elastic, with halfbacks playing closer to the line of scrimmage and wider. The six-man line will be used to better advantage.

The lateral and backward pass after a forward and after the ball carrier has crossed the line of scrimmage will necessitate more alertness on the part of the secondary with every man being covered on the offensive side. Defensive methods will necessarily have to be changed. Defensive football will undergo a change where the lateral and backward passes are used as offensive weapons.

W. A. Alexander
Football Coach, Georgia Tech

FUTURE development in football will lie in better handling of the ball both as regards forward passing and lateral passing. At present writ-

ing, the team that is not well coached in the fundamentals of blocking and tackling is the exception. As a consequence, when two teams of practically equal strength meet, the issue is bound to be decided by the one that can complete clever forward pass and lateral pass plays.

The forward pass came into the rules in the fall of 1906. The pass, however, was not considered as an integral part of the game by many of the leading coaches during its first ten years. In my opinion, the lateral pass will go through the same experience. Pioneers in the lateral pass last fall were Harvard and Stanford. I understand that both of them made very excellent use of this spectacular play. The University of Florida last fall scored a touchdown on Georgia Tech by means of a very clever lateral pass after a fake off-tackle drive. The play was so perfectly executed that it was practically impossible to stop it short of the seven yards necessary for a touchdown. Future games between well matched teams will undoubtedly be decided by such plays.

D. X. Bible

Football Coach, University of Nebraska

ANY sort of rounded education should, as Milton said long ago, "fit a man to perform justly, skillfully, and magnanimously all the offices, both private and public, of peace and war." I believe that the game of football has a place in such an educational program. I believe that the habits of thinking fast and realistically, of disregarding pain and risk in pursuit of a desired end, of calling up and expending freely, in an emergency, last reserves of strength and courage, of voluntarily subordinating one's interests to the interests of the group, of coordinating one's activity with the activity of others engaged in the same task, of disciplining oneself physically for three months a year at least, of pouring out all of one's energy in furious effort and at the same time confining that flaming energy within limits dictated by decency and sportsmanship—I believe that all of these habits constitute an important contribution to the education both of those who see it played and who admire the players.

The duty of the coach, it seems to me, is to make these habits a part of the current ideal of the average college student. In order to do this he must drive himself and his teams. There must be no affectation about not caring for victory. He must care for victory and fight for it hard and cleanly. He must seek to make the game a thrilling exhibition of skill, cleverness, daring and finished tech-

nique. But in all his ambition to win he must never forget that victory is a means and not an end—that fundamentally his duty is to make sound, keen, decent men.

B. W. Bierman

Football Coach, Tulane University

FOOTBALL is continually developing in many ways; but the process is so gradual that it is barely noticeable from year to year. I believe the greatest change in offensive tactics for the next year or two will center around lateral pass plays. Much thought has been given to this, and considerable experimenting has been going on.

Last year we used lateral passes quite extensively from scrimmage; having most of them initiated with a fake buck into the line. It has been our experience that when the defense is spread there is considerable danger connected with open lateral passes; this danger being largely removed when the defense is drawn in. A well executed line buck fake is a very effective method for accomplishing this.

Gilmour Dobie

Football Coach, Cornell University

FOOTBALL has changed a great deal in the past ten or fifteen years. The change has been very gradual; so much so that it is almost necessary to look far back fully to realize it. The change has taken place without material change in the rules. It has been a mere process of evolution. The change has been in the direction of open play by a more efficient use of the forward pass. The lateral pass is with us now. It, too, has contributed somewhat in opening up the game and will no doubt contribute much more as time goes on and the players become more skillful in its use. However, there is a point beyond which the open game will never go without additional legislation to make it possible.

The running game is still with us and represents the basic principle of American football. The best coaches, I believe, have not, and will not, indulge in the use of the forward and lateral passes beyond the stage where they succeed in thinning the defense to the extent that the running game becomes effective. Forward and lateral passes involve risk and are not reliable even in the most highly developed forms. Running plays are comparatively free of risk and for that reason, if no other, are preferable. Passes, both forward and lateral, have been used to open up the defense and I think the practice will continue.

D. O. McLaughry

Football Coach, Brown University

PRIOR to 1929 the double wing-back system was employed by only two New England colleges. Last year it became quite universally adopted by a large number of schools, and I expect that it will be used to a greater extent in 1930. As a result of this I think that defenses against it will be developed which will tend to offset some of its strength. This has been the history of certain offenses which have become so popular that anything else is seldom met. I look for more innovations in defenses in 1930 than in offenses, although it appears that there will be a wider development and use of the lateral pass, along with more deceptive running plays which strike outside of ends and tackles.

W. W. Roper

Football Coach, Princeton University

I AM glad to say the Rules Committee has made no important change in the football rules for the coming year. I believe the present rules with their simplified codification will meet with general favor. The Committee is working more harmoniously than I have ever seen it. The Committee of Coaches sitting with the Committee has been a real help.

If the interest shown in spring practice everywhere is any indication, football should have its biggest year next fall. I look for development in the lateral pass to be the outstanding feature in the coming season.

Glenn S. Warner

Football Coach, Stanford University

THE coming football season will be more interesting than any preceding season, and better football will be played. This will be because of better coaching and more experienced material and keener competition for places on most of the teams.

There will be fewer teams using the shift style of attack, which has depended upon momentum and speed, and which must consequently be a violation of the rules to be successful. Officials will now have a definite period of time to go by, which can be determined by a stop watch, and this fact may give them courage enough to make shifting teams really come to a stop.

I believe that the lateral pass will be featured more than ever before.

Fielding H. Yost

Director of Athletics, University of Michigan

THE impetus given to football immediately after the World War and the erection of great stadia throughout the country was one distinct phase in the development of foot-

ball as an intercollegiate sport. Now that physical facilities for handling large crowds are all taken care of, to a great extent at least, it is time for administrators to give even more time and attention than ever toward safeguarding football and erecting about it those barriers which will insure its remaining a strictly amateur game and one designed to develop loyalties, good sportsmanship and the true aspects of manhood.

Robert C. Zuppke

Football Coach, University of Illinois

THERE is some misconception about the action of the Football Rules Committee on the shift.

The rules formerly said that players should come to a full stop and remain stationary in their new positions without movement of the feet or swaying of the body for a period of "approximately" one second, which could be measured by rapidly counting "one, two, three, four." In case of doubt the penalty was to be enforced. The rule now provides that players must stop "at least one second," which can be measured by counting "one, two, three, four, five, six" or by a stop watch.

When the shift rule was adopted by the Committee in 1924 the purpose was to enforce the full stop. It was conceded that an unrestricted shift was just the same as giving one sprinter a flying start and making the other stand still. This point has been lost sight of by some commentators.

However, "approximately" and "in case of doubt" were vague. Now the officials have a definite rule. This clarification was in line with the Committee's purpose to simplify the code.

Track and Field

C. S. Edmundson

Track Coach, University of Washington

AS I see it, there are two or three very essential points in putting the shot, which if done correctly will add distance to that which an athlete will get if he overlooks these salient factors.

Most shot putters hop too far and too high. This motion should be close to the ground, short and quick. It is better that the shot putter does not take half the circle with his right foot. In this position the athlete should be well crouched with the right shoulder dropped back. A mistake here made frequently occurs by rotating the body at the waistline. The shot should be driven from this position with a quick catch of the arm together with a right leg drive. The elbow and arm should be in the same plane in which the shot

is expected to be delivered. Rotating the body at the hips causes the force that is put into the shot to be dissipated. When a car is going uphill and around a turn, power is lost because of change of direction. The same thing is true in putting the shot.

I also feel that too much emphasis has been placed on the reverse at the finish by most shot putters. Many of the Europeans put the shot without a reverse, using at the most a semi-reverse, and do well. I have come to the conclusion that this reverse should be the result of a good put or good form, rather than being a part of the actual power maneuver in the ring. The shot should not leave the hand until the arm is practically fully extended. The longer the hand is in contact with the shot, the more energy is going to be actually expended on the implement.

Stephen J. Farrell

Track Coach, University of Michigan

ON the eve of my retirement as a university track coach, I look back over many long years of experience as runner, trainer and coach, and the most significant conclusion I reach is that track and field athletics are destined to grow more and more popular as the years pass by. College track men inspire Young America as do few types of athletes, for the reason that the basic plane of all athletic endeavor is, and will always be, that of personal competition, one of many against others. In football, basketball, baseball they play as a team; in track they compete as individuals. While it is doubtless true that team play teaches the all-important lesson of team work, individual endeavor is what the man must learn when he gets out into the world, where there are no team mates to pat him on the back and where he, alone, must run the race to the end.

Frank Hill

Track Coach, Northwestern University

THE javelin throw outranks all the other events on the track and field list combined in percentage of injuries to muscle and tendon. Few and fortunate have been the headliners in this specialty who have completed their collegiate careers without serious injury to their throwing arms having kept them out of competition for at least one of their allotted three years. It would seem that if this event is to remain on the program—and there is every indication that it will—we coaches must give long and serious thought to eliminating the element of almost certain injury to the thrower.

One fault, a big one, lies in the impetuosity of the American youth, who is ever anxious to heave the spear "out of the lot" on first acquaintance rather than to spend a long period of careful preparation in developing technique and coordinating and toughening muscles and sinews for the strain to be put upon them. Another fault may be one for which we as coaches are responsible; that is, the mechanics of the throw, or "form," if you like. Our American game of baseball may affect our idea of how a throw should be made to the extent that we allow our athletes to use the same action with the javelin as with the baseball throw, to their ultimate sorrow.

The remedies that suggest themselves are a more careful and painstaking course of "sprouts" to bring the physique into condition before the athlete is even allowed to look at a javelin and a close study of methods with a view toward getting more of the back and less of the arm into the throw. This seems to be the system followed by the Scandinavian athletes who have consistently dominated javelin competition in the Olympic Games.

Harry Hillman

Track Coach, Dartmouth College

THE event in track and field that has perhaps shown the most improvement in the past several years is pole vaulting. Until Hoff, the Norwegian vaulter, visited America a few years ago, a thirteen foot vaulter was considered an exceptional athlete. Hoff revolutionized vaulting, inasmuch as his style, consisting of a higher hold, faster run and tremendous pull up, and, copied more or less by American vaulters, has greatly improved the performances in this event.

Nowadays, whether indoors or outdoors, unless an athlete can clear well over 13 feet he seldom places. In America today, many vaulters can clear heights of 13 feet 6 inches or better, and a few have done and can do around 14 feet. A good big man, capable of using a high hold, having a fast run and with the ability of using the speed to advantage and being a nifty individual, in other words doing everything right, should be able to clear 14 feet 6 inches or better.

Frank Potts

Track Coach, University of Colorado

THE relation of altitude to track performance is the first thing a coach thinks of when his team is to compete in the Rocky Mountain Re-

gion. This is a very indefinite subject, and one may say almost anything and get away with it.

During the summer of 1929 we thought this question would be settled at the National A. A. U. Championship Meet in Denver. Instead of being settled, this question became more complicated. Winners of races declared everything to be all right. The mile high air did not bother them. On the other hand, losers of races, in a few cases, complained of various things, including the thin air. It is true that several men doped to win championships were beaten, but that happens every year, wherever the meet is held. Every season we have visiting teams from lower altitudes, and as yet none have shown signs of difficult breathing.

When our track men are beaten in

the Kansas Relays at Lawrence, Kansas, it is probable that they would be beaten just as badly were the same teams entered in the Colorado Relays at Boulder, Colorado.

Lawson Robertson

Track Coach, University of Pennsylvania

THE recent avalanche of mediocre runners who have been credited with records under 10 seconds for the 100 yards has again raised the question about the necessity for mechanical apparatus for accurate time-keeping. In the last three Olympic meets, as well as in all three American tryouts for these teams, the ultimate winners of these six 100 meter events were not clocked faster than 10 $\frac{3}{5}$ seconds. A hundred meters in 10 $\frac{3}{5}$ seconds is the equivalent of 100 yards in 9 $\frac{4}{5}$ seconds, yet the

Records Committees of both this country and the International Amateur Athletic Federation are annually asked to accept 100 yard "records" better than 9 $\frac{4}{5}$ seconds.

In some of these "record" runs, it has been intimated that the watch holders were inexperienced or were confirmed "me too" timers, and in others that the clockers were in a "record-breaking frame of mind." Nevertheless, the Records Committees of both this country and abroad have accepted the applications. The latest timing apparatus is a large tenth second clock opposite the finish line. The starting pistol electrically connected starts the clock and a slow motion camera (120 pictures to the second), opposite the clock, photographs the watch and also the finishing order of the runners.

The Basketball Rules for 1930-31

By Oswald Tower

Editor, Basketball Rules Book

ANY discussion of the basketball rules for next season ought to begin with the center jump, not because each game begins with a center jump, but because, if you will pardon a poor pun, the center jump has been the center of agitation so far as changes in the basketball rules are concerned. The questionnaire sent far and wide by the Joint Basketball Committee yielded a vote of 330 to 128 in favor of retaining the center jump; and the National Association of Basketball Coaches recommended that it be retained. The Joint Committee voted likewise; so the center jump remains in the game for another season at least. In fairness to the minority it should be stated that many who voted against the proposed change are more or less on the fence, but think there should be more experimentation before any other plan of putting the ball into play after goals is adopted. The question is not settled permanently; it is hoped that the experiments will be continued until one of the other plans is shown to be clearly superior, or until it is generally conceded that the time-honored method is the proper one after all.

The rule adopted last year relative to the jump ball, which restricted the jumpers in their control of the ball, proved to be a popular change. This rule permitted them to tap the ball outside the jumping circle, after

which they were not allowed to touch the ball until it had touched the floor or one of the other eight players. Although the purpose of this change was well received, some difficulty was found in administering it because when one of the jumpers tapped the ball a second time the officials could not always tell whether the ball would have fallen outside the circle without the second tap. As a consequence, many of our correspondents urged that the double tap be eliminated, whereas others advocated an unlimited number of taps either inside or outside the circle. The latter would be a return to the old rule and would permit a tall jumper to control the ball instead of tapping it into play. The great majority desire to retain the new rule, but to have it in a form which would be easy to administer. The Committee decided therefore to permit the jumpers to tap the ball *not more than twice*, either inside or outside the circle,

after which neither may touch the ball until it has touched one of the other eight players, or the floor, backboard or basket. Note that "backboard or basket" is a new part of this rule. The reason for permitting a second tap is to provide for the many cases in which both players tap the ball, causing it to drop within reach of one or both of them. It is instinctive for a player to bat the ball again when this happens, and there is no good reason why he should not be permitted to do so.

One other change pertains to the jump ball. If one of the jumpers leaves the circle before the ball is tapped, a technical foul is to be called. If, however, one of the jumpers taps the ball into his own basket on the play, the goal is to count and the technical foul is to be disregarded. This obviously amounts to declining the penalty, a common practice in football which cannot be extended to most fouls in basketball unless the officials carry horns as well as whistles.

Probably the most important change for next season concerns the player fouled while in the act of shooting and is one which has had many advocates for several years. If a player who is fouled in the act of shooting makes his field goal, he is to be awarded only one free throw. If the free throw is missed, the ball is in play. If he misses his field goal,

OSWALD TOWER, who has for a number of years edited the basketball rule books and who has served as a member of the basketball rules committees has again consented to discuss the rules for JOURNAL readers...

he gets two free throws and the ball is in play if the second free throw is missed. This means that four points can no longer be scored on this play unless the follow-up shot after a missed free throw is called a part of the same play. Some feel that this change will lead to roughness, and this is the reason that it was not adopted long ago. Others think that the old penalty was too severe in view of the strictness with which this foul is now called. It should be borne in mind that the officials have authority to disqualify a player at any time for flagrant roughness and if necessary this seldom used penalty may be imposed. It is to be hoped, however, that a slight reduction of the penalty is not going to lead to any "stop him or get him" policy on the part of coaches and players.

In the next change we return to an old rule. After a foul has been called for a personal foul, "time in" is to begin when the ball leaves the free thrower's hands. If a multiple throw has been awarded, time is resumed when the ball leaves the free thrower's hands for the last free throw. After a technical foul or double foul, time is resumed when the ball is tossed up at center, as formerly. The referee should signal to the timers at the instant the watch is to be started.

A minor change occurs in the penalty for Rule 14, Section 7. If the free thrower touches or crosses the free throw line, or if one of his team mates enters the free throw lane before the ball touches the backboard or basket, the ball is to be tossed up at center instead of at the free throw line, *if the free throw resulted from a technical foul*. Under some conditions the old rule worked to the advantage of the team which violated the rule. There are some who feel that the penalty for this offense is

not severe enough and advocate awarding the ball to an opponent out of bounds in the case of personal fouls. The penalty seems rather severe as it stands. If a player who has been fouled steps over or on the line too soon in making his free throw, he loses his free throw and his opportunity for a follow-up shot, and gets only a jump ball in return for this loss. The penalty seems ample for the offense.

Four six-inch lines are to be drawn on the court, one on each side of each free throw lane, perpendicular to the line marking the free throw lane and thirty-six inches from the face of the backboard. Two of these "stalls" are to be marked "H" for the home team, and two "V" for the visiting, with one "H" and one "V" at each end of the court. The purpose is to assist in placing the players during a free throw.

In games in which the players are of high school age or younger, there is to be a five minute rest after the first overtime period if the score is still tied. Moreover the Committee voted that such games should not be carried beyond three overtime periods. The Rule Book will contain suggestions for breaking ties without prolonging games to the point where young players are overtaxed.

A player who has been replaced by a substitute may not return to the game until after play has been resumed. This change is aimed at the coach who takes a player out of the game, calls time out for two minutes, instructs the player, then sends him back to the game to replace one of the four players who have been taking part in the game. Most coaches in these days of better sportsmanship desire to conform to the spirit of the rules as well as to their letter, but probably we shall always have with us the one coach in a thousand

who studies the rules for the purpose of finding something therein to evade. Usually he cares little about any advantage he may gain, but he gets a great kick out of putting something over on officials or opponents. Perhaps he serves the useful purpose of keeping the rule makers on their toes.

Numerous other changes were discussed. Among these were old friend the one-bounce dribble, stalling, restricting by zones or by a large circle the other eight players when the ball is tossed at center, blocking, and kicking the ball. In connection with kicking the ball, it was voted that this should be penalized as a violation only when it was a positive act by the kicker in the same sense that the term is now used in football. If a player strikes the ball with his foot or leg without making any apparent attempt to do so, this is to be ruled as accidental, and play allowed to continue. Stopping a bounce pass with the foot is not accidental and should be penalized, provided the player makes a positive attempt to play the ball with the foot. If the foot is stationary and the ball is thrown against the foot, obviously a violation is not committed.

Stalling seems to be on the increase in some sections and may require drastic action if public opinion does not curb it. Stalling is a rather broad term and is applied by some critics to the delayed offensive and to methods of protecting a lead. In a subsequent article I shall discuss the various phases of stalling, together with the suggestions made in this connection by the National Association of Basketball Coaches. I shall also discuss several possible remedies, not for the purpose of advocating any particular plan but merely to bring the whole subject into the open and to enlist the thought and cooperation of basketball men everywhere.

Planning to Win—or Hoping?

By Carl Snavely
Bucknell University

THE basis of good football is soundness. A sound offense is based upon sound plays. Sound plays are based upon sound fundamentals; and sound fundamentals are assignments which the players can execute against opponents who are their equal in every respect. Base your plays upon what you know your men can do against strong opponents. See that they do those things, and don't expect more.

A coach who doesn't know what his men can do—and can not do—is not qualified either to originate plays or to adopt ready-made plays with any certainty of success. I know a coach whose team last season was equipped with all of Warner's, Rockne's, and Zuppke's trickiest maneuvers combined in one single, but grand and comprehensive offense. Now, what chance should any team have against a combination like that? There cer-

tainly could be no doubt that the plays were all right, yet this team never won a game. The coach says the quarterback never called the right plays at the right time. The quarterback asks how he could when there always were eighty chances to go wrong and only one chance to guess right?

Another young coach came into our dressing rooms some time ago, just after we had had the rare pleasure of

polishing-off a set-up. He wanted to know if I would show him how we worked a certain triple pass play which we had been trying with anything but consistent success. I obliged him with particular pleasure. As far as I was concerned, I had no further use for the thing, anyway.

The trouble with both of these coaches was the fact that they were not primarily interested in sound principles. Instead of picking the plays which were easy to work, they were looking for the ones which were hard to work. They were not satisfied merely to win games. Instead of thinking of what their men could do they were more interested in giving their volunteer advisory boards something to talk about down in the local barber shops.

These were not by any means uncommon cases. Frequently, if not usually, the play which attracts the attention of the younger coach is not a play which is strong in itself. Often it is merely a check play, a variation of some more basic play, and is designed to make the defense a little cautious. Often it may be an inconsistent ground gainer, but occasionally it may produce a spectacular run if it catches the opponents deploying to stop the stronger play which it resembles. A collection of tricky maneuvers, such as this, without their key plays, would look great if we only could have the opponents etherized while we operate. But against wide-awake opposition we usually will find that a successful offense, while it may be embellished with a few brain storms just to show the folks how smart we are, must be based upon power plays which can be worked without the aid of miracles on the part of our players.

I believe that a play, to be classed as a strong play, must possess both of the following qualifications:

First, the men who execute it must have more—considerably more—than an even chance to block every defensive player who is in such a position that it might be possible for him to reach the ball carrier before the latter crosses the line of scrimmage.

Second, after blocking the opponents who are on the line of scrimmage, the play must provide at least one interferer preceding the ball carrier to protect him from the defensive backfield men.

It requires only one defensive man to spoil a play if he can get in position to tackle the runner or spill his interference, and there always are several men on the defensive side who are in a position to do this unless they are prevented by the offensive play-

ers. Moreover, the rules give these defensive men a tremendous advantage over their adversaries by permitting them to use their hands and arms, whereas the offensive players are denied the right to use these important members. As a result of this great advantage, one or more of the defensive players will always win his individual encounter with his opponent and spoil the play—if other things are equal. Therefore, other things must not be equal. The play must be so planned that the men who execute it shall have some substantial advantages to compensate for those which their opponents possess. Otherwise the play will not work half of the time; and if it does not work oftener than that it is not to be classed as dependable.

The offensive players have something in their favor because of the fact that the opponents, theoretically at least, do not know where the play is to strike and when it will start. But this is far from sufficient to enable a man who may not use his hands to compete on even terms with one who may do so.

I believe, therefore, that two men must be assigned to each opponent who must be moved in order to give the ball carrier a clear path across the line of scrimmage. This means that two men must be assigned to each of the defensive linemen between whom, or at whom, a line buck is directed. It means that two players will be required to box the tackle on off-tackle play. It also means that, if the defensive end is charging in close to his tackle, two interferers will be required to drive him out wide enough to give the runner a sufficient opening between the end and the tackle. I also believe that two men must be assigned to any opponent who must be blocked out of the play for any appreciable length of time. This is the situation which we have on delayed plays, such as spinners and cut-back plays, in which a threat is made at end or tackle, after which the ball is carried through the line.

If the blocker were permitted to use his hands to hold his opponent, the element of time would not be so important. Under the circumstances, however, if the nature of the play gives the defensive man time, after his first charge, to wrestle himself free from the blocker and renew his charge before the runner has crossed the line of scrimmage, he will have to be double teamed. No good man can be blocked long enough by a player who does not have the use of his hands.

Several years ago we had a play

which was weak in this respect. The guard on our short side had to block the opposing guard, while our fullback went through the motions of apparently handing the ball to the halfback, who pretended to take the ball and make an end run. The fullback, who kept the ball, then turned and drove through the short side of the line with a couple of linemen coming around for interference. In spite of this weakness, the play was so effective in our first three games that the quarterbacks came to rely entirely too much upon it. But in the fourth game we went up against Lafayette, which had a pair of very strong guards who were fully prepared for this play.

Our guard was in a perfect position to block his man and he charged him well enough. But in this game he was up against an opponent who was his match. This opponent would push or hold our guard with his hands and thus protect himself from the first shock of the charge, after which he would throw himself around our lineman and into the path of the runner. It was utterly impossible to gain ground with the play. Later I found that this play could be made much stronger by leaving one of the interferers in the line to help against the opposing guard.

There are conditions under which a single offensive player should be able to block an opponent out of the play without assistance. To do this, the blocker must first be able to get a position between his opponent and the path of the runner. The play must be such that the defensive player need merely be detained—not necessarily driven back or to the side. Further, as I have already suggested, it must not be necessary for the blocker to detain his man too long.

I believe that one interferer, if he is a specialist in this task, should be able to block out an end under the foregoing conditions, even on an off-tackle play. This is on condition that the end is not charging inward too closely or too abruptly, of course. But to box an end—that is, to block him in—is another matter. Any time an offensive player succeeds in doing this the officials had better look more closely for holding. No interferer should be able to get a blocking position outside a smart defensive end; and without doing so he can not keep the end inside of him unless he uses his hands or arms.

For this reason I do not regard the end run as a strong play. It may occasionally be a play of some strength because of exceptional ability on the part of the runner with the ball, but ordinarily, as one famous coach has

remarked, the only place where end runs are any good is in the newspapers. Nevertheless, a team must have such a play to keep the opponents where they belong.

The double reverse, however, is one form of wide end run with which a number of teams have gained consistently, in spite of the fact that both the end and the tackle must be boxed by men who are stationed on the wrong side of them for such a job. In this case, deception is employed to facilitate blocking which, otherwise, would be impossible. Because this play starts like a drive at the tackle it draws both the tackle and the end inward for an instant and in this instant the offensive men have an opportunity to gain positions of advantage outside them. Once outside them they are in position to block them in so that the ball carrier can run outside.

Deception, for the purpose of facilitating blocking or in the hope of decoying opponents entirely out of position, is employed by all coaches. Sometimes it is overdone, but when it can be secured without violating the principles of sound play, it is of great value. But such deception, as a rule, can be created only by sacrificing one or more interferers, and the sacrificing of interference is a very, very risky business. Usually such a sacrifice for purposes of deception will be profitable in the cases of four or five plays designed as variations of stronger plays which they resemble, although striking at other points. A few of our strongest plays can often be made more effective if such check plays can be devised for use with them.

To illustrate, a couple of years ago we met a team which we knew to have a particularly strong off-tackle play, in which an exceptionally good man carried the ball. This team also had a reverse play which resembled its off-tackle play in its first movement, but, as the reverse did not have much interference coming ahead of the ball carrier, we did not greatly fear it. Our men were so impressed by the strength of the off-tackle play, however, that they shifted well to the strong side of the ball, and in the early part of the game they stopped this off-tackle play effectually. But in doing so they failed to take the reverse into consideration. As a result it caught them napping and went for several damaging gains which practically determined the outcome of the battle. Whereupon our men became greatly worried about the reverse play and directed their attention to the weak side. The natural result was that the opponents came

back with their off-tackle play with telling effect, to settle the issue.

The deception in this case was tremendously valuable, even though the reverse play would have had little strength had it been used without the other play. Teams must be cautioned that it is the strong basic plays which make the deceptive variations work, and that the basic plays are the ones upon which they must depend.

The chances of fooling everybody on the opposing team are poor, and I do not believe that any time at all should be wasted on a play which does not have at least one blocker for every dangerous opponent. The better teams will be the harder to fool. The poor teams can be beaten without fooling them. Therefore, I believe in making the trick plays come up to the same fundamental requirements needed for the other plays. If this can not be done with a play it is scarcely worth using. One can not depend upon the opponents' being fooled and it is hardly worth gambling on.

Instead of gambling on the gullibility of the opponents, you had better base your offense on factors which you, yourself, can control. This, in my opinion, is one of the most important rules of all. What is the use of spending hours and days of valuable time on plays which can not work unless some opponent happens to behave in a certain manner, which you might expect, but over which you have no control? For instance, consider those clever plays in which a guard pulls out as if to run around the end for interference and as the defensive lineman comes charging through the hole thus vacated—if he does, that is—a backfield man side swipes him and the ball carrier darts past the charging lineman and through the space he just left. But what if he doesn't charge? We had a couple of these plays that we used one season until we met a good guard. Sometimes he charged; sometimes he drifted along the line of scrimmage; and sometimes he stood still, holding off the offensive linemen with his hands, all of which was good football. He just wouldn't do what we wanted him to do, and as a result these plays showed a net loss for the afternoon. I dropped them.

Of course, all plays depend in a measure upon the defense following some expected course of action. But in many cases, the defense has no alternative, or at least we can govern its behavior to some extent. For example, if a defensive tackle were to play four or five yards out beyond our end it would be entirely impos-

sible to run outside of him. But by hitting inside him once or twice we could quickly compel him to come in where he belongs or make him wish he had. But once he is in the right position, how can we force him to charge straight across the line of scrimmage on every play if he prefers to vary his tactics by charging outward, inward, double charging, etc.? If several of our best plays should depend upon our own end and tackle's cross-blocking such a tricky opponent, our quarterback would be engaged in nothing but a guessing match with him throughout the game. In my opinion, it is ridiculous to risk the success of the offense on such uncertain and uncontrollable factors.

Opinions differ on many questions of offensive tactics, and among the things which often puzzle coaches are those points upon which equally successful coaches hold opposite views. For instance, Rockne depends entirely upon a balanced line and a quick shift of his backfield. Warner is just as strongly in favor of an unbalanced line without any shift. Differences of opinion concerning the huddle, double wing-back, and other phases exist among the best authorities. My own advice is, don't worry about them. The continued success of leaders who have adopted opposite sides of such controversies proves that one method is as good as the other, provided the execution is equally good and the plays equally sound. My feeling is that the wise coach is the one who can select the methods best adapted to his material and to his own knowledge. Other things being equal, choose the simplest maneuvers and concentrate upon the blocking and other fundamentals. No matter how substantial and sound your offense is, it will work only when the defensive men are put out of the way.

Build to beat the good teams. If you can do that, you don't need to worry about the poor ones.

But do not let your principles curtail your freedom of thought. Remember that an unorthodox play, used on rare occasions, may take your opponents by surprise, and your reputation for such surprises may worry them continuously. But don't regard such exceptions as anything but a gamble. Never place any real dependence upon a gamble. When you have nothing to lose, take a chance. But when you build your offense, build upon those fundamentals which, in the words of Bob Zuppke, "will be practicable against the strongest team, on the worst field, on the wettest day."

A Review of Athletics in the College Conferences of 1929-1930

In an attempt to make this review comprehensive, reports were requested from all conferences. Those which had not been received by May 15 were necessarily omitted.

The East

THE ASSOCIATION OF NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES FOR CONFERENCE ON ATHLETICS

By Allan Winter Rowe, Secretary

THIS college Conference, as the name implies, exercises a somewhat different function in its relation to the conduct of college athletics than do the numerous other bodies in whom is vested a mandatory power of control. The New England Conference meets but once a year, at which time a number of its standing committees report their activities throughout the year, and various broad, general questions relating to the administration of college athletics are freely and openly discussed. The Conference takes no final action as it is not empowered so to do, but it both recommends and expresses its sense upon questions of import which action undoubtedly influences indirectly the solution of the problems involved. During the past year, committees have been functioning to regulate officiating in several branches of sport, and as a result of these activities very real progress has been made in the line of standardization and uniformity. The Conference holds no championships, but it sponsors a number of associations among which may be named those for swimming and for wrestling, a contemplated association for soccer football, and one for boxing. A former association for basketball has been discontinued as experience showed that the participating members enjoyed no real benefit from their membership.

GREEN MOUNTAIN COLLEGE CONFERENCE

By Benj. H. Beck, Secretary, Middlebury College

THE football race was a three-cornered one since St. Michael's College is not represented in this sport at present. Middlebury won the championship with victories over Norwich and Vermont. The former was second by virtue of a win from Vermont.

Middlebury won the annual cross-country race. The basketball championship went to St. Michael's, with Middlebury second, and Norwich

third. The Midd-men also retained the hockey title without being defeated.

The present indications are that Vermont will retain the baseball pennant and that Middlebury will keep the track and field honors that she has held for so many years under the coaching of A. M. Brown.

Norwich has just completed a fine gymnasium with adequate facilities for all her indoor teams. It was constructed at a cost of \$340,000 and gives the University the finest plant in the state.

WEST VIRGINIA ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

By Rush D. Holt, Director of Publicity

WEST VIRGINIA collegiate football was closely contested during the 1929 season. New River State, West Liberty Normal, and West Virginia Wesleyan (by virtue of the Davis-Elkins forfeit) had clear records, although New River suffered a tie. Davis-Elkins won from West Virginia University, Wesleyan, Salem and Morris Harvey during the season, but the Conference officials forfeited the Wesleyan game to the Bob-Cats. This ruling made Wesleyan the Conference champions with five victories.

In basketball, Davis-Elkins finished the season as the only undefeated team (against West Virginia foes) in the loop. The Senators won thirteen state games. Glenville Normal had a brilliant season with twelve victories in thirteen starts. Salem, Conference champions for the last two seasons, suffered numerous setbacks.

Marshall College continued their baseball supremacy in the loop. The Stuartmen have one of the best nines in the collegiate circles of the country.

In the first intercollegiate track and field meet, West Virginia University ran away with all honors. In Conference circles, Marshall and Bethany took the lead. Wesleyan was the victim of a sad misfortune in the death of one of their track stars the week of the meet, forcing them to withdraw.

Although nothing definite has been accomplished, all close followers of the Conference realize the passing of the organization. Plans for a new Conference were laid in March with

Wesleyan, Bethany, Marshall, Fairmont and Salem as charter members. Although the other members of the Conference may continue to hold membership in the group, the new group takes many leaders from the present Conference.

During the year, Fairmont State dedicated their fine new football plant. It was named Rosier Field in honor of the president of the institution.

Davis-Elkins will continue their summer sport training school for coaches.

NORTH CAROLINA INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE

By Pat Miller, Director of Athletics, Wake Forest College

IN the North Carolina Intercollegiate Conference we have two separate groups, but both listed under the same governing body. The Big Five is composed of the University of North Carolina, Duke University, North Carolina State College, Davidson College and Wake Forest College. The junior group, consisting of Elon, Guilford, Lenoir Rhyne, High Point and Atlantic Christian College, make up the Little Five. Each group is awarded a distinct championship. Intra-group games have no bearing upon the awarding of the title. Winners of the two bodies do not play for the Conference title. It is generally recognized that the winner of the Big Five honors is conceded the championship or state title.

In football the University of North Carolina won the Big Five title with five victories and no defeats. Davidson and Duke ranked second, each winning two victories and having two defeats. State College and Wake Forest had one victory and three losses. Guilford won the Little Five honors.

The Collegiate basketball championship of the senior group was won by Duke University. Davidson and Carolina were strong contenders. The Little Five title was bestowed upon High Point College. Elon and Guilford pressed the winners for the championship.

The baseball title of the Big Five has not been decided. Duke and Carolina will play the contest which shall determine the winner. Elon

has annexed the title of the Little Five.

In track and field, Carolina far surpassed the other institutions. The Tar Heels presented stellar performers. At the state meet held in Greensboro, State College had a smooth running one mile relay team which ran a beautiful race, winning over Carolina. The latter, however, proved her superiority in the other events of the meet. High Point proved the victor among the Little Five. Elon and Guilford presented well-balanced teams.

Duke University opened their new stadium seating thirty thousand on October 5th, playing the strong University of Pittsburgh eleven. It is beautiful and spacious. The new gymnasium located near the new stadium is to be opened this fall.

Attendance at all Conference games except baseball was better than that of the previous years. It is the hope of many that the site of the state meet held next year will be shifted to another city.

THE NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE CONFERENCE ON INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

*By W. H. Cowell, Director of Athletics,
University of New Hampshire*

THIS New England Conference includes the Universities of New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, and Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island State Colleges. It is not compulsory to schedule Conference games, and Conference championships are not declared. It functions as a governing body, controlling eligibility, etc.

With one of the best football teams to represent the Blue and White in recent years, New Hampshire played through a schedule of nine games, winning from Colby, Boston University, Maine University, Tufts, Lowell Textile, Connecticut Aggies and Springfield College, and losing to Harvard University and Brown University, to the latter by a single touchdown. Of the two Conference games, those with Maine University and Connecticut Aggies, New Hampshire won both.

Rhode Island State started the season with just average prospects, and finished very successfully. In its schedule of eight games, it won five, lost two and tied one. In Conference games, it broke even, losing a hard fought game to the University of Maine, 7 to 0, and winning from Connecticut Aggies, 19 to 6. High spots of the season were holding the big Brown team to a 14 to 6 score, and playing a 6 to 6 game with Bates College, winner of the Maine State series.

With the lightest college backfield of the year, Massachusetts Agricul-

tural College played through a hard eight game schedule with better success than the past four years. Wins were over Bates (Maine State Champions), Worcester Tech. (traditional rivals) and Norwich. The objective game with Tufts resulted in a scoreless tie. Won 3, tied 1, lost 4.

This year's Massachusetts Aggie varsity basketball team, the "stars in stripes," undefeated on their home court, won eleven out of fourteen starts and upheld the M. A. C. reputation for smart basketball quintets. The winning of the season's objective against Worcester Tech., and victories over "The Little Three" were particularly gratifying.

The New Hampshire basketball team had a better than average season, winning nine games in fifteen starts. The outstanding feature of the season was a win over the Providence College quintet, a team which was far ahead of all others in New England. New Hampshire played two conference schools, winning from Connecticut Aggies and losing to Massachusetts Aggies.

The basketball season at Rhode Island State was indeed successful, with ten wins out of fifteen starts. The team met Connecticut Aggies, traditional rivals, twice during the season, losing once and winning once; so the Conference choice here was a stand-off. Highlights of the season were wins over Northeastern, Boston University and Brown. Basketball continues to increase in popularity as a winter pastime at Rhode Island State College.

Rhode Island seems to be the class of the smaller New England colleges in baseball so far this season. To date the boys have won six out of seven starts, losing only to Brown. The wins include those over the University of Maine (Conference game), Bates College, Northeastern, Boston University, Clark University and Worcester Tech. Rhode Island bids fair to have one of the best baseball records in the history of the institution.

The Massachusetts Aggie baseball team, after getting away to a slow start, gives promise of a better record than in the past few seasons. Victories have been secured over Middlebury and Trinity.

The baseball season at New Hampshire has not opened very auspiciously, the team having lost its first four games, but there is every indication of still having a fairly good season. The team's hitting strength has been equally as good as and even better than that of opponents, but its fielding strength is as yet potential. With

many sophomores on the club, showing daily improvement, the team bids fair to become a winning combination before the season is much older.

Track has been steadily improving at Rhode Island, as has been evidenced by two wins out of three dual meets thus far this season. The team lost to Brown by a single point, and won from Amherst and Connecticut Aggies (Conference Meet). Rhode Island should do well at both the Eastern Intercollegiate at Worcester and the N. E. I. C. A. A. Meet at Boston.

Massachusetts Aggie track prospects for the season are not very bright. In the only meet thus far, M. A. C. lost to Worcester Tech., 93 to 42, showing some strength in the field, but being noticeably weak in the track events. Magnuson, Foskett and Frost look to be the outstanding men on the team.

The New Hampshire track team has won the first two of its five dual meets, those against Bowdoin and Brown. Close meets with both Bates and Massachusetts Institute of Technology are anticipated, while Springfield College should be on the losing end. The team is very well balanced and should be in the running in the N. E. I. C. A. A. meet at Cambridge. The relay team took part in four meets. The season's record shows a win over the Boston College one mile team and a fourth in the two mile event at the K. of C. Meet in Boston, a second place to Fordham's one mile team at the Millrose games in New York, a second place to Bates College's one mile team at the B. A. A. games in Boston, and a second place to Colgate's one mile team at the New York K. of C. Meet.

The cross-country team at New Hampshire enjoyed a very successful season, winning three of its four dual meets, those against Springfield College, United States Military Academy (West Point), and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and losing to Harvard by a close score. In the N. E. I. C. A. A. Meet, New Hampshire placed fourth in a field of fourteen starters.

Winning two dual runs, finishing second in a triangular race, and losing the other dual event, the Massachusetts Aggie cross-country team had about a 50-50 season. Crawford, a sophomore, was the outstanding man on the team, placing first in two races and second in the other two. The season's record included wins over Wesleyan and Boston University and tenth place in the New Englands.

The Rhode Island cross-country team upheld the spirit of the sport by winning three of its four dual meets against Brown, Boston University and

Connecticut Aggies, losing only to Worcester Tech. It won its only Conference meet, that with Connecticut Aggies.

New Hampshire has always had an outstanding winter sports team, and this season's aggregation was no exception to the rule. After losing the College Week Competitions at Lake Placid, N. Y., to Dartmouth by one-half point, the team won the Central Division Championships at the Dartmouth Carnival, the open meet at the University of New Hampshire Carnival and finally the International Winter Sports Union meet at Murray Bay, Quebec. This season marked the fifth consecutive year that New Hampshire has won the International Championships, a meet of national and international importance. The hockey season was not so successful as that of past years, and as a result the season's record showed four wins, two ties and seven losses in a schedule of thirteen games. New Hampshire lost its only Conference game, that to Massachusetts Aggies by a score of 2 to 1 in an overtime game. N. H. defeated West Point by a 4 to 2 score at the annual Winter Carnival Meet.

The Massachusetts Aggie varsity hockey team had another winning season with a record of seven wins out of eleven games played. High spots of the season were a 2 to 0 win over Amherst and victories over New Hampshire State and Hamilton. Captain Bond's play at defense was outstanding.

The New Hampshire boxing team had a most successful season, winning from McGill University, Dartmouth College and two meets with Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and losing to the U. S. Military Academy and U. S. Naval Academy. This latter match was very closely contested, and the middies were in danger of losing their first dual meet in twelve years until the last bout was decided in their favor after the referee ordered the boys to fight an extra round.

An informal soccer team was started at the Massachusetts college this year for the first time in its history. Games were played with high schools and academies nearby, and the one intercollegiate contest with Connecticut Aggies ended in a 2 to 2 tie. A regular college schedule of six games will be played next year. Interfraternity soccer was started this year, the games being played under the floodlights. Interfraternity basketball, interclass basketball, interclass hockey, and interfraternity baseball schedules were conducted, as well as college tournaments in golf and tennis.

Freshman schedules are main-

tained at New Hampshire in football, cross-country, basketball, boxing, hockey, baseball and track, and the teams representing these sports more than hold their own. In addition to varsity and freshman competition, an intramural program is maintained, including relay, basketball, boxing, winter sports, hockey, track, baseball, tennis and swimming.

In addition to the varsity program at Rhode Island State, freshman schedules are maintained in football, cross-country, basketball, baseball and track. With the new gymnasium, athletics seem to have taken a new lease on life, and every indication points to continued success at Rhode Island.

Since the majority of Massachusetts Aggie graduates entering the teaching profession in either public or private schools are expected to do some physical education or athletic work, either as coaches or administrators, the state institution has developed six outline courses for teacher-coaches in the major sports as well as health education programs, school programs in physical education, history and purposes of physical education and safety education. In required courses for sophomores and freshmen the aim is to present a graded program of sports and games having social benefits and carry-over values appreciated by students in after-school life. Each period includes a free session, teaching of a skill, a habit drill embodying that skill, and a game.

In June, construction will begin on a modern physical education building for the Massachusetts Aggies planned to accommodate 1,200 students and costing, fully equipped, approximately \$300,000. It will include a dirt floor exercise hall, 150 by 180 feet, with cinder track, corrective exercise room, department offices, swimming pool, and dressing and locker rooms.

VIRGINIA CONFERENCE

By Milton Apperson

WILLIAM AND MARY bids fair to hold the championship of the four major sports in the Virginia Conference for the season if its track team lives up to its pre-state-meet dope. The big eastern school had little trouble winning the football and baseball title but encountered plenty of opposition from Randolph-Macon in the race for the basketball crown.

The Virginia Conference is composed of William and Mary, Richmond, Randolph-Macon, Hampden-Sydney, Lynchburg, Roanoke, Emory and Henry and Bridgewater colleges.

William and Mary walked off with

the football crown, going through its Conference schedule without a defeat. Emory and Henry, the wonder team of the Conference in the past three years, lost its first game in three years and with it went the Conference title. Richmond and Hampden-Sydney were bunched near Emory and Henry in the rating, with the other four schools far down the list.

Randolph-Macon's inability to defeat William and Mary on the basketball court cost it the Conference crown. It had little trouble winning from the other teams but could do nothing with the eventual champions. Lynchburg, Richmond and Hampden-Sydney were closely bunched near third place with the others lower down in the rating.

Roanoke and Lynchburg have eliminated baseball from their sports calendar and the other teams in the west play few games with the eastern members of the Conference. William and Mary won this title also, with Richmond in second place and Hampden-Sydney trailing. The others who played hung up unimpressive records in the Conference.

Lynchburg is the leading team in the Conference so far as track is concerned, but as the championship is awarded the winner of the state meet, it appears that William and Mary will take its fourth title of the year. Lynchburg has lost only one dual meet in three years, that to William and Mary. It did not meet the Indians this season. Lynchburg has won three dual meets and one triangular affair and goes to the state meet picked to place second. William and Mary has confined its track activities to meeting schools outside the Conference and has made a showing good enough to place them as favorites in the coming meet.

SOUTHEASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

By R. S. Darnaby

THREE HUNDRED FIFTY men and women, the greatest number of Negro athletes ever assembled in a single meet, representing twenty-three colleges and schools, competed for honors in the fourth annual relay carnival at Tuskegee.

Some of the times and distances made in the college events in this meet were as follows:

One mile relay, 3 minutes 38 seconds; quarter mile relay, 43.6 seconds; half mile relay, 1 minute 32.8 seconds; four mile relay, 20 minutes 37 seconds; two mile relay, 8 minutes 40 seconds; 120 high hurdles, 16 seconds (one second faster than the old record); 100 yard dash, 9.8 seconds; running broad jump, 21 feet 5 inches;

high jump, 6 feet 2¾ inches; javelin throw, 163 feet 8 inches.

The Middle West

INDIANA INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE

By Ralph L. Hitch, Graduate Manager, Butler University

THE members of the Indiana Intercollegiate Conference enjoyed a banner year in 1929-30. Notre Dame and Purdue were undefeated in football. The "Fightin' Irish" were awarded the mythical national football title while the Boilermakers were the Big Ten champions. Butler was probably the third ranking state team with Indiana, Wabash and DePauw following the aforementioned in order.

Purdue duplicated its performance in basketball by winning the Big Ten crown. The Boilermakers dropped but two games throughout the season. Butler and Montana State scored victories over Piggy Lambert's five. Notre Dame had another very successful year in basketball. Coach Keogan's five turned back some of the best teams in the country. Butler's Bulldogs were successful in defeating Illinois, Purdue, Chicago, Montana State, Nebraska and some of the other strong quintets of the nation. Franklin and Central Normal of Danville were also represented by strong aggregations.

Last season four teams, namely: Wabash, Notre Dame, Indiana and Purdue, were outstanding in baseball throughout the state. This season Notre Dame and Wabash have met with the best results. Butler postponed baseball for one year because of inadequate playing facilities.

Indiana won the state track and field meet held at Bloomington last year in a very impressive manner. Notre Dame had usually carried off the honors with little difficulty. Notre Dame finished second with Purdue third. DePauw carried away the lion's share of the honors in the little state meet held at Indianapolis with Butler second and Earlham third. In the 1930 State Track and Field meet, held May 17th, Notre Dame finished first, Indiana second and De Pauw third.

Bud Markey of Notre Dame won the state singles tennis championship last year and then paired with his team mate to win the doubles. Butler was runner-up in both events. Markey was lost to the Irish by graduation last year.

John Lehman of Purdue retained his golf crown and the Boilermakers carried away the team honors in the state golf meet. The loss of Lehman by graduation will probably hurt

Purdue's chances of winning again this season.

IOWA INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

By Grover C. Hawk, Secretary-Treasurer

THE high quality of competition and the splendid spirit of cooperation between the members of the Conference has been manifest in an unusual degree during the present school year. Prospects for further development in these lines is very good for the coming year of athletic competition.

In football Iowa Wesleyan has a clear record to the title having five Conference wins and no defeats to her credit. Three schools each won three and lost one Conference game and so tied for second place. These colleges were Buena Vista, Columbia, and Iowa State Teachers. Luther and Simpson each won five and lost two Conference games. On the whole, the past season was one of the very best the Conference has had in football during its eight years of existence.

The basketball season ended with Central College in the lead with fourteen wins and one defeat, State Teachers was second with twelve wins and one defeat, Saint Ambrose was third and Luther fourth. The race was very close and was not decided until the last game of the season, which Central won from Buena Vista by coming from behind during the second half of the game. L. Hay of Penn was the Conference high point scorer with one hundred forty-eight points in fourteen games.

In track and field competition all of the Conference colleges competed in the 1929 annual meet. State Teachers finished first with thirty-nine and one-half points, Simpson was second with thirty-two points, while Morningside was third with twenty-eight and one-half points. Parsons, Buena Vista and Iowa Wesleyan finished below these in the order named.

Tennis occupies rather a large place in the competition of the Conference. In the annual tournament of 1929 eight schools were represented by two men each in the singles and nine schools were represented in the doubles. In the singles, Meyer of Columbia was champion with Turbeville of Penn the runner-up. In doubles, Turbeville and Moninger of Penn won from Hansen and Hoorne-man of Western Union in the finals.

MICHIGAN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

By R. R. Daugherty, Director of Athletics, Albion College

THE Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association is composed of the following denominational colleges:

Albion, Alma, Hillsdale, Hope, Olivet, and Kalamazoo. This conference maintains a very high degree of eligibility and is under faculty supervision.

Albion, undefeated football champions of 1928 was nosed out by Alma for the 1929 championship, Alma winning the championship with five wins, while Albion finished second with four wins and one loss. Hillsdale was in third place, while Hope, Kalamazoo and Olivet finished in the order named.

Kalamazoo, with nine victories and one loss, won the basketball championship with a great finish over Alma. Alma was second with eight wins and two losses, while Olivet finished third, with Albion, Hope and Hillsdale tied for fourth place. Albion, 1928-29 champions, lost heavily by graduation and eligibility and did not show any form until after the second semester, when successive victories over Alma, Hope and Hillsdale moved them into a tie with Hillsdale and Hope for fourth place.

After much deliberation and many conferences, baseball was dropped as an M. I. A. A. sport. Uncertainty of weather in Michigan and lack of financial support were the main reasons for the abolition of this intercollegiate activity. It is hoped that baseball will be reinstated, as Hillsdale and Hope are putting teams in the field this year, but Albion, Alma, Olivet and Kalamazoo are not sponsoring baseball as an intercollegiate sport.

Albion for the second successive year won the 1929 track championship. The six colleges compete each year at Albion on the last Saturday in May for the track championship. Hope was second in points garnered, while Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Alma and Olivet finished in third, fourth and fifth places. Prospects are very fine for Albion's repeating again this year. Bartlett of Albion, who won the National Collegiate Javelin throw in 1928 and holds the National Collegiate record of 216 feet 7 inches, was the outstanding athlete in the M. I. A. A. the past three years.

Olivet, Kalamazoo and Hillsdale all with new gymnasiums the past two years show the growth of athletics in the M. I. A. A.

MIDWEST ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

By Robert K. Jaggard, Director of Athletics, Beloit College

THE Midwest Conference has in its group colleges from the states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois. The following schools are members: Beloit, Carleton, Coe, Cornell, Hamline, Knox, Lawrence, Monmouth and Ripon.

Coe college of Cedar Rapids, Iowa,

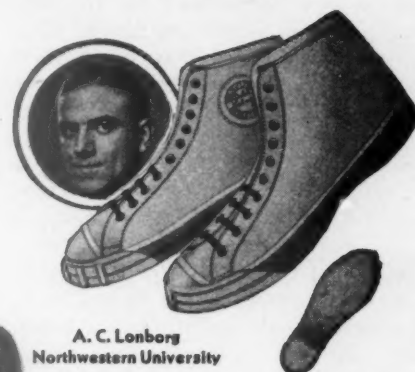
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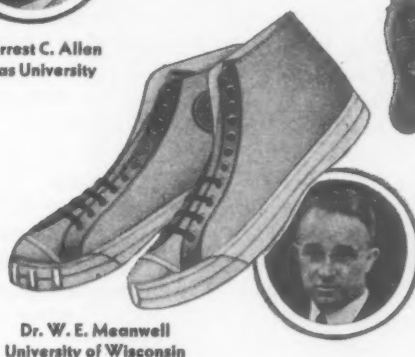
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finished their football season with four conference victories and no defeats. Coach Moray Eby of Coe had a very fine team. It was a large veteran team and played fine football in all their games. Ripon and Lawrence finished their season with a percentage of 1,000. They played only three Conference games, winning two and tying each other in the third game. The Conference has not, as yet, counted tie games against a team, so as far as percentages go the season finished in a three way tie for first place. The fact that Coe played more games and were not tied, gives them the edge, however, and they were generally recognized as the champions. Knox, with the best team they have produced in several years, finished in the runner-up position with three wins and one defeat. Their loss was to Coe in a bitterly fought 5 to 3 game. Carleton and Cornell had good teams and put up great fights in all their games. Monmouth had a better team than their Conference record shows.

Carleton College, of Northfield, Minnesota, won the basketball championship, with eight victories and no defeats. Coach Cowles of Carleton had a team of veteran giants that played great ball at all times. Lawrence lost to them by one point at Appleton. Outside of this one game, they were never really in danger. Beloit and Monmouth finished in a tie for second place with six victories and two defeats. Knox finished in third place with five victories and three defeats. Lawrence and Ripon, with four victories and four defeats, finished in a tie for fourth place. Ripon started the season with a comparatively green team, but finished strong, and they were one of the strongest teams in the Conference at the end of the season.

Baseball is not a recognized Conference sport, but some of the schools in the Conference have teams and are making fine records with other schools. Swimming, wrestling, tennis and golf are sponsored by most of the schools, but so far there has been no official recognized championship in these sports.

In track and field, it appears that Carleton, Coe and Knox will fight it out for top honors at the Conference meet to be held at Appleton, Wisconsin, May 31. At the present writing, they seem to possess well balanced squads. The meet should be close, however, as Cornell, Lawrence and Monmouth have shown strength in early meets. Hamline, a close third in the freshman telegraphic meet on May 20, 1929, might spring a surprise if their last year's freshman stars come through. Beloit and Ripon are

staking their chances on a host of sophomores. They have shown a steady improvement and should do much better by May 31.

In the cross-country run, November 2, 1929, at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, Cornell was an easy winner, with Carleton, second; Lawrence, third; Coe, fourth; Monmouth, fifth; Knox, sixth and Hamline, seventh.

The freshman telegraphic meet will be held on May 19, and some unusually good marks are expected.

BUCKEYE INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

By G. E. Gauthier, Secretary-Treasurer

THIS Conference consists of Cincinnati University, Denison University, Miami University, Ohio University and Ohio Wesleyan University. It was formed by the above-mentioned schools with Wittenberg College in June 1928; previous to that time, the schools had all been members of the Ohio Conference.

The Buckeye Intercollegiate Athletic Conference is patterned after the Western Conference, its members consisting of faculty representatives and the directors of athletics. The object of this Conference is to enforce strict eligibility rules, to set high scholastic standings for participation in athletics and to develop a well rounded program of intercollegiate athletics. The organization of intercollegiate athletics is under strict faculty control. Regular meetings are held in the fall and spring. Wittenberg resigned from the Buckeye Intercollegiate Athletic Conference at the fall meeting, following the football season.

The present year has been one of exceptionally keen competition in the Buckeye Conference. Ohio University won the championship in football by defeating all other members of the Conference. They were represented by an outstanding team. They showed their strength by defeating Indiana University early in the season and continuing with victories throughout the season. Ohio Wesleyan was second, losing only to Ohio University and playing a tie game with Wittenberg; the other teams finished in order of Wittenberg, Miami, Denison and Cincinnati. The attendance at football games in the Conference was the best of any time in the history of the schools participating.

All of the Conference teams, with the exception of Wittenberg, were represented by cross-country teams. The annual Buckeye Cross-Country Meet was held at Cincinnati on November 16 and resulted in a win for Miami University, with a low total

of 32 points; Ohio Wesleyan was second, Cincinnati third, Ohio University fourth and Denison fifth.

The basketball season was as usual very closely contested. The final results showed Ohio Wesleyan and Cincinnati deadlocked in a tie for first place with Ohio University in third, Denison fourth and Miami fifth. The season was marked by close rivalry and intense interest in the games between members of the Conference. All of the teams suffered at least two defeats during the season.

An unusual competition of the indoor season was the Intramural Championship of students representing the various institutions in handball; also the Buckeye Coaches' Championship. Students from Ohio University won the Intramural Handball Championship and the coaches representing Denison University, the Coaches' Championship.

During the spring, competition between all Conference schools has been carried on in track, baseball and tennis, and with some of the schools in golf.

At the present writing, Miami University is outstanding in their track prospects, with close competition amongst the other schools of the Conference for second place. Ohio Wesleyan has defeated Denison and Ohio. Ohio and Denison have defeated Cincinnati. The Conference Track and Field Meet will be held at Ohio University at Athens, May 23 and 24.

The baseball race in the Buckeye Conference has developed into anybody's race between Cincinnati, Ohio University, Miami and Ohio Wesleyan, with Cincinnati having a slight edge at the present writing.

The second year of competition in the Buckeye Intercollegiate Athletic Conference is drawing to a close, with a great division of strength shown by different institutions in different sports.

The annual trophy which is awarded each year to the college who has the highest standing in the four major sports was won by Ohio Wesleyan in 1929, and the winner of 1930 will be determined by the final standing of Ohio University and Ohio Wesleyan in baseball and track, as Ohio University has 9½ points for football and basketball and Ohio Wesleyan 9 points.

MISSOURI COLLEGE ATHLETIC UNION

*By N. P. Kyle, Athletic Director,
Tarkio College*

IN football Missouri Valley College with four victories and no defeats led the Conference. Westminster was second, Central College third, and Tarkio College fourth.

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The basketball championship was won by Westminster, having eight wins and no losses, while Central College was second with seven wins and no losses. A Conference basketball tournament held at the close of the basketball season at William Jewell was won by Central College, with Westminster second. The tournament, a new experiment in this Conference, proved very successful.

Westminster won the sixth straight M. C. A. U. championship in track, winning 55 points in the state meet. Central College was second and William Jewell third.

Tennis doubles went to Tarkio College and the singles to Rolla School of Mines.

Missouri Valley opened a fine new stadium. Westminster dedicated a new gymnasium.

The Conference is not playing baseball this year.

MISSOURI INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

By G. H. Jamison, Secretary

THE Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association consists of the schools as follows: Central Missouri State Teachers College, Warrensburg, Northwest Missouri State Teachers College at Maryville, Northeast Missouri State Teachers College at Kirksville, Southeast Missouri State Teachers College at Cape Girardeau and the Southwest Missouri State Teachers College at Springfield.

Now as to the athletic record for the year 1929-30:

In football, Kirksville finished first without a Conference defeat, Springfield was second and Maryville third.

In basketball, Maryville finished first, winning all of her twelve Conference games. She was clearly the outstanding school in basketball. Warrensburg finished second and Kirksville third.

In track activities, Kirksville was undefeated. In the State Track Meet, Kirksville's score was 72 while that of Maryville was 36 and Warrensburg's score was 34.

We have no Conference baseball games.

NORTH CENTRAL INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Robert D. Cole, Secretary

THE Conference football season of 1929 was marked by the second consecutive championship of the University of North Dakota team, which defeated every aggregation in the Conference. South Dakota State University and North Dakota Agricultural College were close behind, with Morningside and South Dakota Uni-

versity bringing up the rear. A successful innovation was the beginning of night football at the University of North Dakota in their new stadium. The first four games were played under these conditions and the experiment proved quite successful. It is reported that North Dakota Agricultural College will play at night next fall. The University of North Dakota team embarked on a more ambitious program than ever before by defeating Creighton University 54 to 0, and Loyola of Chicago, 7 to 0. Their only defeat was by the Haskell Indians in the second game of the season, when the Indian star, Weller, broke away for a long run for a touchdown. The University of South Dakota held the Army well for one-half, but finally succumbed, 27 to 7.

Intersectional games will mark the schedules next fall. South Dakota University plays George Washington at Washington, D. C., and the University of Minnesota; and South Dakota State plays Loyola of Chicago, Wisconsin, and St. Louis University. The North Dakota Aggies tangle with Michigan Aggies, University of Montana, and Davis-Elkins. The University of North Dakota has a very ambitious program. They meet Davis-Elkins at North Dakota on the 4th of October, go to West Point in November, and to Los Angeles in December. Picked teams from the North Central and the Rocky Mountain Conferences played at Denver, Colorado, on New Year's Day; the former winning out after a hard battle, 13 to 7.

South Dakota University won its first basketball championship during the past season, losing only two games, one to South Dakota State, and the other to North Dakota A. C. Last year's champions from South Dakota State proved unequal to the task of repeating. University of North Dakota, South Dakota State and the North Dakota Aggies were about on a par during the season, with Morningside bringing up the rear. Next year should provide some interesting competition, as most of the South Dakota University players are returning, and Clem Letich has a strong team of youngsters at the University of North Dakota.

The track and tennis championships remain to be settled. In track, South Dakota State is expected to repeat its victory of last year, inasmuch as they still have their great all-round star, Engelmann, who last year took thirty points single-handed. The North Dakota Aggies are expected to score heavily, and the University of North Dakota team will cut in with some points. Their miler, Felson, broke the Conference record last year, and

should do even better this year. A great race in the hurdles is expected between Engelmann of State, and Ludwig of North Dakota University; in the sprints between Sand of the North Dakota Aggies and Jarrett of North Dakota University. Morningside's crack quarter and half milers should repeat.

The coaching personnel remains constant with Jack West, Buck Starbeck and Clem Letich at the University of North Dakota; "Casey" Finnegan and Leonard Sallwachter at North Dakota Agricultural College; "Cy" Kasper, Ward Edmunds, and Bert Eckberg at South Dakota State; V. E. Montgomery and "Rube" Hoy at South Dakota University; and the veteran, J. M. Saunderson at Morningside.

NORTHWESTERN OHIO INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

By Ivan E. Lake, Statistician and Publicity Director

THE Northwest Conference, as it is more generally known in Ohio sport circles, is composed of five members, all within a radius of fifty miles. The Conference is fortunately very even in almost every sport and for ten years competition has been getting keener and the quality of the league better until now it is recognized in the state as a very strong group.

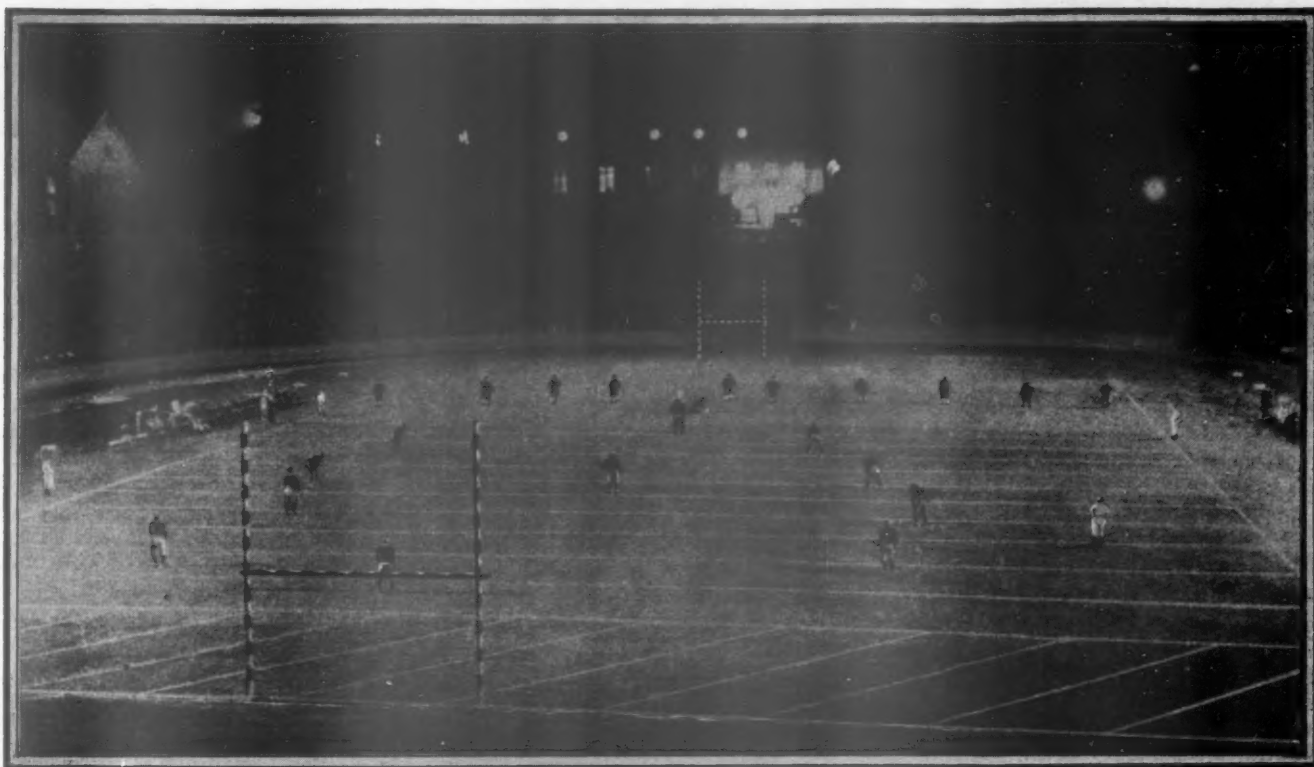
Bowling Green State College and Toledo University were tied for the football championship in 1929 after a desperate race, each winning three games and tying one without a defeat. The two fought a scoreless tie to settle the championship. Bowling Green was the only team not scored upon in the Conference. Defiance was third with two defeats and two victories and Findlay was fourth with a single victory. Bluffton trailed without a win.

The cross-country championship was won by Toledo in a meet held at Toledo. The scores were Toledo 19; Bowling Green 47; Bluffton 59; Defiance 91.

Defiance walked off with the basketball honors with a powerful combination of veterans, losing one game in eight. Bluffton was second with four wins and the same number of losses. Toledo, Bowling Green and Findlay were all tied for the last place with three victories each. Bluffton won the "B" team title followed closely by Bowling Green.

The baseball championship seems headed for Defiance this year, that team holding the title over from 1929 and being undefeated in the Conference to date. Bowling Green is a big threat and so is Bluffton, and the title

Night Football Under Perfect Conditions



Proper lighting is essential to the success of night football. The entire playing area must be evenly lighted as a moving object passing from a dimly lighted area into a brightly lighted area or vice versa, gives the appearance of a change in speed. There must be light above the field in order that high punts may be followed and at the same time there must be no glare in the eyes of the spectators or players.

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Complete information will be furnished upon request.



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is far from settled as yet. Findlay is just ahead of Toledo, which team has lost three straight so far.

In track and field it appears as though the big meet this year will be the closest ever staged, but Bowling Green, champs for the past two years, are slight favorites to edge out a win over Bluffton and Toledo. Defiance's team is not so well balanced. Bluffton and Toledo possess the most stars but cannot boast of the balance of the Bowling Green team from the apparent showing of the teams so far. The Bowling Green Falcons edged out a victory over Bluffton in the most important dual meet of the season by a 69½ to 61½ score about the middle of the season and also boast of a clean cut victory over Albion, champs of the Michigan Intercollegiate A. A.

The tennis title is destined to go to Bluffton this spring for they have swept everything before them so far and seem too strong to mow down. Bowling Green is running a close second with Defiance and Findlay preceding Toledo.

Golf has been unofficially added and a partial schedule booked independently by Toledo, Bowling Green and Defiance who have been running in about that order to date.

The Conference permits the playing of freshmen but aside from that enforces strong eligibility rules. Toledo University is to inaugurate the freshman rule next September, and the entire Conference is discussing plans to adopt the rule in 1931.

The strength of the league increases yearly with additional sports being encouraged between the colleges. Bowling Green has a strong Physical Education minor for men and Defiance also has introduced a Physical Education minor.

Bowling Green, a state supported institution, this year opened a large addition to the gymnasium, built a year ago and now serves large classes in the addition. The structure and addition cost the state a total of \$350,000 and the huge playing floor and facilities for other sports are declared among the best in the country. Bowling Green is also building a new baseball field and hockey field this year. Defiance made a good many fine improvements in her gymnasium during the past year. Toledo University is planning for the construction of a large new gymnasium and field house, the city having voted a large bond issue for such a purpose.

OHIO CONFERENCE

By C. W. Savage, Director of Athletics,
Oberlin College

THERE was unusual interest in the Ohio Conference football sea-

son due to the fact that for the first time in many years, leading positions were occupied by new teams. The Municipal University of Akron made the proud record of winning nine games and losing one; Baldwin-Wallace won six, lost one and tied one; Muskingum won six and lost two; Wooster, usually near the head of the list, played many excellent games but was erratic and lost two, tied one and won only five of the eight games played. Other teams came through the season about as expected with the exception of Western Reserve, who at the beginning of the season was touted to stand exceedingly high but failed to measure up to expectations. The surprising and unexpected strength of some of the less prominent schools added interest and zest to the season.

The Ohio Conference enjoyed a very interesting basketball season. The competition was very close; so much so that often the leading teams were defeated by some of the poorest, and it is very hard to rate the teams. Wooster was the class of the Conference with a fast high scoring team. Her record was badly marred by dropping the last two games to Case and Mount Union, both among the weaker teams. Akron, Baldwin-Wallace and Heidelberg all had strong teams. Muskingum, Case, Kenyon and Oberlin all started out rather weak but finished strong. Mt. Union, who for years has had one of the strongest teams in the Conference, had a decidedly off year.

The favorable weather of the spring season is doing much for spring sports. At this writing, track, baseball and tennis are getting well under way. The Conference in these sports seems to be more even than in former years, but it is quite possible in the five weeks remaining in the year that some institutions will show their class and pull out from the ruck and assume positions of leadership in one or more of these sports. At present Oberlin, Wooster, and Baldwin-Wallace look strong in baseball. Western Reserve, Case and Oberlin are showing promise in track. In tennis not enough competition has been held to venture a prediction.

MISSOURI VALLEY INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION (BIG SIX)

By T. N. Metcalf, Secretary

THE Big Six Conference with its membership of six state schools, plays double round robins in basketball and baseball, single round robins in football, tennis and wrestling, and holds Conference championship meets in cross-country, indoor track, outdoor

track, tennis, wrestling and swimming.

In football, Nebraska led with three victories and two ties. Missouri with three wins, a tie and a single defeat ranked second in the percentage column. The other teams followed in this order: Kansas Aggies, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Iowa State. Oklahoma won in cross-country, followed by Kansas, Kansas Aggies, Iowa State and Nebraska. Oklahoma had a total of 44 points. The nearest rival, Kansas, had 60.

In a hotly contested title race, Missouri won the basketball championship with eight victories and two defeats. Kansas was second with seven games won and three lost, and Nebraska third with six wins and four losses. Iowa State, Kansas Aggies and Oklahoma finished in the last three places.

In the Conference indoor track meet, Nebraska placed first with 31 points but was closely pressed by Iowa State with 27½ points. Kansas with 23 points, Missouri with 22 and Oklahoma with 21½ were closely bunched in the scoring. Kansas Aggies scored 7 points.

Oklahoma won all five of its dual wrestling meets. Iowa State and Nebraska with three meets won and two lost tied for second place in the dual meet standing. In the Individual Conference Championships, Iowa State led with two first and four seconds. At the National Collegiate Championships, Oklahoma placed third with 12 points; Iowa State fourth with 7 points; Kansas Aggies seventh with 5 points. Nebraska with 42 points was closely pressed for Conference swimming honors by Iowa State with 39 points, Kansas, Kansas Aggies, and Oklahoma followed in the order named.

On May 12, with the baseball schedule one-half completed, Oklahoma and Kansas Aggies are tied for first place with Iowa State and Missouri tied for second place. Oklahoma's undefeated tennis team of 1929 appears to be on its way to another championship. Nebraska, with a very well balanced team, seems scheduled to repeat as outdoor track champions.

MINNESOTA INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

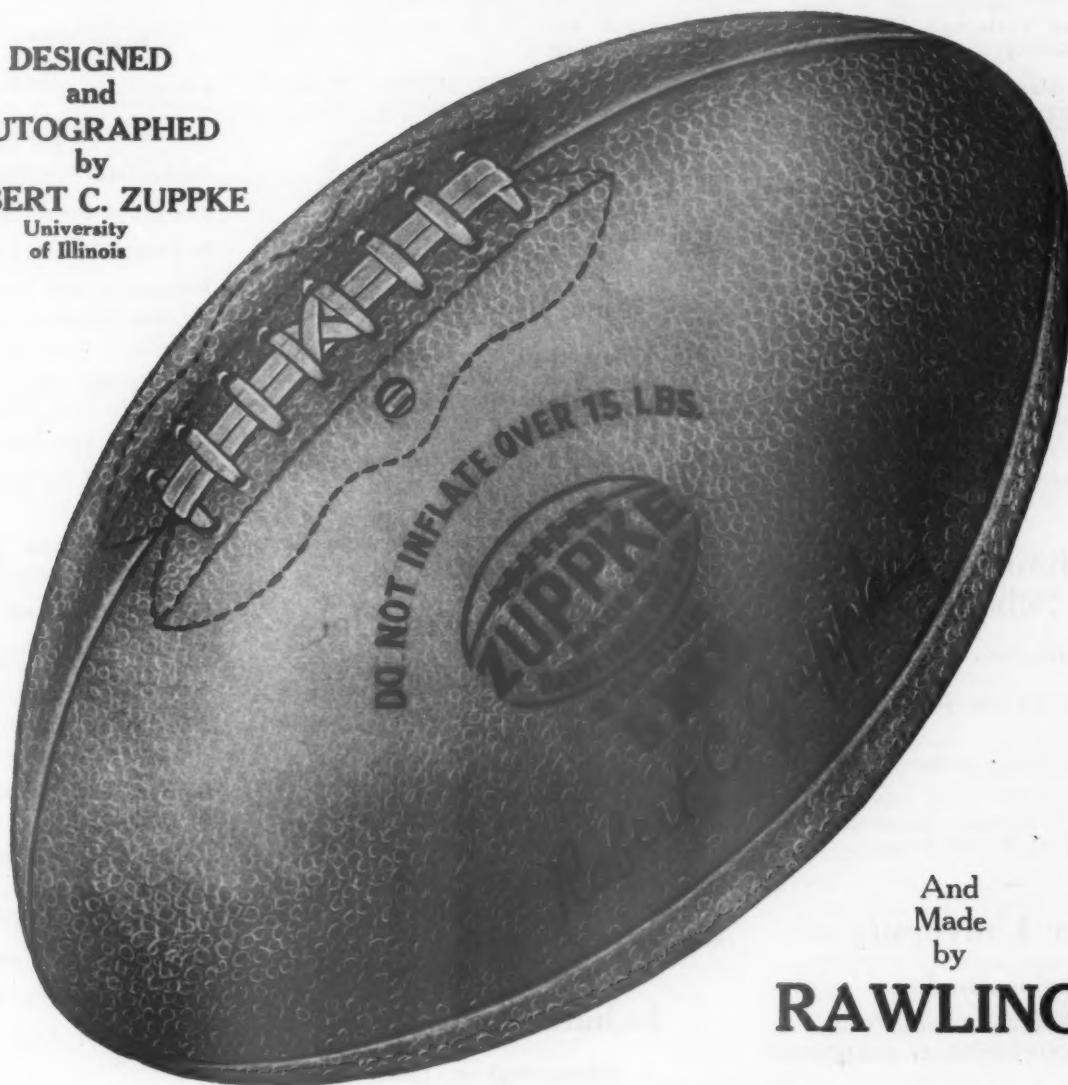
By D. C. Mitchell, Secretary-Treasurer

ST. THOMAS with five victories and one defeat, and St. Olaf with four wins and one loss led the Conference in football. St. Marys' won all four of its games but had to forfeit for playing an ineligible man.

The basketball championship was won by St. Olaf. The standings are indefinite because we were supposed

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Albion, Michigan

June 23 to June 28, 1930

Football—Glenn Warner, Stanford University.

Basketball—George F. Veenker, University of Michigan.

Conditioning and Training—"Dad" Butler, Detroit University.

Director—R. R. Daugherty, Albion College, Albion, Michigan.

Bemidji Coaching School

Bemidji, Minn.

August 4 to August 14, 1930

Football—Gus Dorais, Detroit, University; Burt Ingwersen, University of Iowa.

Basketball—Paul Hinkle, Butler University.

Director—R. R. Daugherty, Albion College, Albion, Michigan.

Bible-Schmidt Coaching School

Texas Christian University

July 14-26, 1930

Football—D. X. Bible, University of Nebraska.

Basketball—F. A. Schmidt, Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas.

Butler University

Indianapolis, Ind.

Annual Nine Weeks' Summer Course
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For bulletin address Carl Lundgren, Director, Men's Gymnasium, Champaign, Ill.

Illinois Wesleyan Univ.

Bloomington, Illinois

August 1-11, 1930

Football—Paul J. Schissler, Oregon State College; Dr. J. Norman Elliott, Illinois Wesleyan University; Ned Whitesell, Illinois Wesleyan University.

Basketball—George Keogan, Notre Dame University.

Officiating—Fred Young.

Indiana University

Bloomington, Ind.

June 13 to July 11, 1930

Director—Z. G. Clevenger.

Organization and Administration—Z. G. Clevenger.

Track and Field—E. C. Hayes.

Basketball—E. S. Dean.

Baseball—E. S. Dean.

Football—H. O. Page.

Wrestling—W. H. Thom.

Training—J. D. Ferguson.

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Tuition—For all courses \$12.50.

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June 30 to August 8, 1930

(SIX WEEKS)

Football—Yost, Kipke, Cappon and Blott.

Basketball—Veenker and Cappon.

Track and Field—Farrell and Hoyt.

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Director—Fielding H. Yost.

Tuition—For six weeks, election of courses, \$25.50.

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For information address: C. L. Brewer, Director of Athletics, Columbia, Missouri.

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ALEX J. NEMZEK, Director
Moorhead, Minn.

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The U. of North Carolina

Chapel Hill

August 18 to August 30, 1930

Director of the School—Robert A. Fetzer.

Secretary of the School—E. R. Rankin.

Football—Robert A. Fetzer, C. C. Collins, Wm. J. Cerney, and Rex Enright.

Basketball—Jas. N. Ashmore, Rex Enright, and G. E. Shepard.

Baseball—Jas. N. Ashmore and Wm. J. Cerney.

Track and Field—Robert A. Fetzer and M. D. Ranson.

Boxing—P. H. Quinlan.

Wrestling—P. H. Quinlan.

Training and Conditioning—P. H. Quinlan.

Tuition—For all courses, \$10.

Northwestern University Coaching School

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Football—Glenn Warner, Stanford; Dick Hanley, Northwestern.

Supplementary Lectures—Arnold Horween, Harvard; Walter Steffen, Carnegie Tech; Jess Hawley, formerly of Dartmouth; Duke Dunne, Harvard Line Coach.

Basketball—Arthur Lonborg, Northwestern.

Track—Frank Hill, Northwestern.

Swimming—Tom Robinson, Northwestern.

Administration—K. L. Wilson, Northwestern.

For information write,

K. L. WILSON, Director.

Oregon State College

Coaching School

June 16 to June 28, 1930

Corvallis, Oregon

Football—P. J. Schissler.

Boxing and Wrestling—Dixon and Stiner.

Organization and Administration of Physical Education—R. O. Coleman.

Basketball—A. T. Gill.

Track and Field Athletics—R. W. Newman.

Coach Rockne, compelled by physicians to cancel summer engagements.

Fee—\$10.00 registration fee admits to all classes.

For further information write to Dean M. Ellwood Smith, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon.

Springfield College Summer School

International Y. M. C. A. College

Springfield, Mass.

June 30 to August 3, 1930

Football—K. K. Rockne, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.

Basketball—Dr. F. C. (Phog) Allen, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.

Baseball—Leslie Mann, Field Secretary N. A. A. F.

Track and Field—Earl J. Thomson, Track Coach, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Swimming—T. K. Cureton, Jr., Springfield College.

Tennis—J. D. Brock, Varsity Tennis Coach, Springfield College.

Lacrosse—F. M. Mohler, Varsity Lacrosse Coach, Springfield College.

Director—G. B. Affleck.

Tuition—For each course \$20.00.

Southern Methodist Univ.

SUMMER COACHING SCHOOL

Dallas, Texas

July 1-14, 1930

Football—Howard Jones, Southern California; Ray Morrison, Southern Methodist.

Basketball—Ward L. Lambert, Purdue University; J. W. St. Clair, Southern Methodist.

Director—Dr. R. N. Blackwell, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

State College of Washington

Pullman, Wash.

June 16 to June 28, 1930

Football—Howard Jones, University of Southern California; O. E. Hollingbery, State College of Washington.

Basketball—Dr. Walter E. Meanwell, University of Wisconsin; Jack Friel, State College of Washington.

Track and Field—Karl A. Schlademan.

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Director—George Little.

Chairman of Professional Courses for Men—G. S. Lowman.

Tuition—For all courses, \$30.50.

Wittenberg College

Springfield, Ohio

June 16 to June 28, 1930

Football—Robert Zuppke, University of Illinois.

Basketball—Dr. Forrest C. Allen, University of Kansas.

Director—Oliver K. Cornwell.

Tuition—For all courses, \$25.00.

to start a round robin schedule. Three different groups refused to play each other and at the end of the season St. Mary withdrew her membership from the Conference. However, the championship in basketball and gymnastics was awarded to St. Olaf. Swimming and hockey titles went to Macalester.

Gustavus Adolphus opened a new \$25,000 stadium, seating 3,000, with handball courts, showers, etc., under the seats. St. Olaf has started regrading for a new field and will dedicate it next fall at the first football game.

Three strong track teams are Hamline, Macalester and Gustavus Adolphus, with St. Olaf stronger than ever before.

SOUTH DAKOTA INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE

By M. A. Stewart, Yankton College

THE South Dakota Conference includes both private colleges and normal school members combined, numbering ten and excluding only the State University and State Agricultural College. In football, Spearfish (Western Normal) and Dakota Wesleyan University tied with four wins and no losses for Spearfish and four wins and one tie for Wesleyan. Yankton College was runner-up and tied the champions. They lost only one game and that by a 6 to 0 score, and finished with three wins, one tie and one loss. Augustana ranked next with three wins and one loss. South Dakota Mines won three games and lost two. The other teams ranked in order: Sioux Falls College, Aberdeen Normal (tied), Madison, Southern, Huron. The last named, co-holders of the 1928 title, ranked cellar champions without a victory.

The basketball championship was shared by both Yankton College and Dakota Wesleyan University with nine wins and two losses each. Yankton claims some margin as they defeated Wesleyan twice, but had to share the title by two losses. Madison and Huron tied for third and Sioux Falls ranked next, followed by Aberdeen, Mines, Spearfish, Augustana and Southern. Yankton College has won or tied for the title five times in the past eight years.

Yankton College for the third successive year won the Conference cross-country race held over a 4.2 mile course. Augustana won second and Huron won third.

In track and field, it appears that the strongest teams for the race are Yankton, Huron, Wesleyan, Augustana and Sioux Falls. Yankton has been the runner-up for four years to the former champion Columbus Col-

lege teams who have ceased competition. Yankton has reigned supreme in Conference relay competition for the past season, but is threatened in its race for state title by Huron College who is unusually strong.

Yankton College will be the pioneer college to adopt night football and track if present plans are completed. Huron College has tentative plans also. Football and basketball interest has been on the increase during the past season, and track is slowly gaining support. It may be that night meets will be the solution to the problem. The annual Conference Track Meet is scheduled for Sioux Falls, May 24th.

WISCONSIN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE

By Gordon R. Clapp, Director News Service

BELOIT, Carroll, Lawrence, and Ripon colleges comprise the Wisconsin Intercollegiate Athletic Conference organized in January, 1928. Under the active leadership of Commissioner S. F. Shattuck, the Conference has established in "Big Four" athletics a most hopeful tone of sportsmanship and competition.

Embodied in the Conference constitution are the ideals of the Conference college presidents aimed at the banishment of the exploitation of championships, and overemphasis upon athletics at the expense of the academic structure of collegiate education. The foremost purpose of the Conference is to promote intercollegiate athletics with proper regard to their place in the educational process, not as an end in themselves.

Competition is sponsored by the Conference in track, football, and basketball. The track season of 1929 reached its climax in the Conference meet. Lawrence, Carroll, Ripon, and Beloit placed in the meet in the order given.

The 1929 football season was marked by competition of an unusually high calibre. Beloit lost to Ripon and Lawrence. Carroll lost to Ripon and defeated Lawrence. Lawrence balanced its win over Beloit with a loss to Carroll and a tie with Ripon. Ripon thus defeated Carroll and Beloit but tied with Lawrence.

The basketball season gave Conference teams two games with each opponent. Carroll emerged from the competition undefeated. Beloit broke even with three victories and three defeats. Lawrence won two contests and lost four. Ripon ended the season with five defeats and one victory.

More important than victories and defeats was the stand taken by the Conference to promote intercollegiate competition in such minor sports as

wrestling, boxing, tennis, and cross-country. Dual wrestling meets were held between Lawrence, Ripon, and Beloit. Plans are now being made for the second annual Conference tennis tournament. A cross-country dual meet was held between Lawrence and Ripon. Another year is expected to add a great incentive to competition in these minor sports, thereby opening participation to a greater number.

In addition to sponsoring an extensive program of intercollegiate sports the Wisconsin Conference undertook two non-athletic ventures for the promotion of a more friendly feeling between the college student bodies.

Student and faculty representatives of the Conference colleges cruised with Commissioner Shattuck on his yacht, discussing the problems of intercollegiate relationships. Under the direction of a publicity committee the publicity directors of the colleges conducted a series of sports-news releases featuring the Conference colleges together. Football, basketball, and track were featured, in this way assuring press attention less dependent upon victories and championships.

The South SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

By G. A. Morrow, Vanderbilt University

THE twenty-three teams composing the Southern Conference are widely separated. Championships are rather difficult to arrive at except when tournaments are held.

In football it was generally agreed that Tulane had the best record, with six Conference wins and no defeats. Tennessee ranked second with seven Conference wins and one tie and no defeats. Vanderbilt came third with five Conference victories and one defeat. There were many good teams in the Conference this year but no such outstanding team as Georgia Tech of last year.

Basketball in the Conference was of an unusually high type. Alabama had one of the best teams in the history of the Conference. Fifteen Conference games were won with no defeats. The Southern Championship was won by Alabama handily. The team went through the entire year undefeated. Duke University furnished the sum up with twelve Conference wins and two defeats. Kentucky was third with eleven wins and three defeats.

The baseball championship has not been decided as yet. At present Alabama has the lead with ten Conference victories and two defeats. University of Georgia ranks second, and Duke third.

The track championship will be de-



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terminated at the Conference meet in Birmingham. North Carolina has an unusually good team and will probably win easily. Mississippi A. & M. and Florida are strong. One should place second and the other third.

The championship in some of the minor sports is hard to determine. However, in golf, Alabama went through the season undefeated as a team. The annual golf tournament was won easily by Alabama. Florida came second and North Carolina third.

The tennis tournament of the Conference has not been held as yet. At present Vanderbilt ranks first. Tulane probably has a better team but has been defeated once in the Conference. Tulane has a good chance to win the tournament in New Orleans. Florida will probably finish third.

As a whole the Southern Conference made splendid progress in its athletics during the past year. The new Georgia Stadium with a capacity of 40,000 was crowded for the Georgia-Yale game of dedication. Much attention is being given intramural sports' programs and facilities. The colleges are beginning to realize the great importance of this type of athletics.

TEXAS CONFERENCE

*By J. Horace Shelton, Athletic Director,
Howard Payne College*

THE Texas Conference football championship was won by Howard Payne College with a team that played through a ten game schedule without a defeat. Howard Payne was undefeated in Conference competition for the second successive season. St. Edward's, with four victories and one defeat, ranked second, while Austin College placed third, winning three out of five Conference games.

The basketball race ended in a tie, with Simmons and Southwestern each winning nine games and losing one. A round robin schedule was played, each of the leaders taking a pair of games from every member school. A one point Simmons' victory was successfully protested by Southwestern, but Simmons won the other game to get a tie. Simmons was trying to repeat as champions, having been undefeated in the Conference in 1929. Howard Payne and Austin tied for second place.

Howard Payne won the track and field title for the third successive year, piling up a margin of nearly thirty points over the second place Simmons team. The Howard Payne track team was defeated only once, placing second to Texas in a six school meet. The champions were at their best in running events, while Simmons practically swept the weights.

No other school in the Conference was able to enter a strong team.

In tennis, White of Trinity won the singles and Steakley and Moore of Simmons the doubles.

TEXAS INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

*By O. W. Strahan, Southwest Texas State
Teachers College*

FOOTBALL in the T. I. A. A. was the most hotly contested it has been in several years. The six outstanding teams were Southwest Texas, North Texas, McMurry, Abilene Christian, Sam Houston, and West Texas. Ten tie games during the season illustrates the closeness of play. However, tie games counted a half game won and a half game lost and so bore an important part in the team standing. Southwest Texas with four victories and two ties, and North Texas with two victories and two ties were undefeated during the season.

One can afford to become enthusiastic when discussing T. I. A. A. basketball because of the superior quality of ball that is played by the majority of the colleges in the Association. If the ten outstanding teams in the entire state were chosen, probably six of them would represent T. I. A. A. institutions. West Texas won the title. Other splendid teams were East Texas, North Texas, Southwest Texas, Sam Houston, S. F. Austin and Daniel Baker.

In track the T. I. A. A. had three teams which were clearly superior to the others. These were Abilene Christian, North Texas, and Daniel Baker. Vaughn of Abilene Christian in the 880, Coe of Sam Houston in the sprints, Gordon of Southwest Texas in the javelin throw, and Adams of Abilene Christian in the shot put are men who could do well in national competition. In the Association Meet the first five teams finished in the following order: Abilene Christian, North Texas, Daniel Baker, Southwest Texas, and Sam Houston.

Texas College of Arts and Industries was admitted to membership this year so that the T. I. A. A. now has eleven members. The others are Abilene Christian, Daniel Baker, East Texas, North Texas, McMurry, Sam Houston, Southwest Texas, Sul Ross, Stephen F. Austin, and West Texas.

The West

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CONFERENCE

*By Ike J. Armstrong, Director of Athletics,
University of Utah*

THE Rocky Mountain Conference includes colleges and universities from the States of Utah, Wyoming, Montana and Colorado.

The University of Utah won the

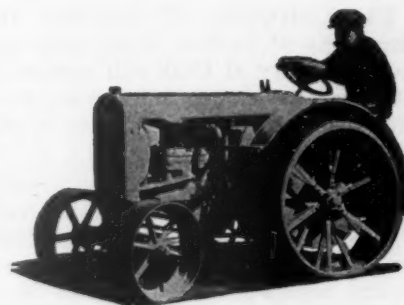
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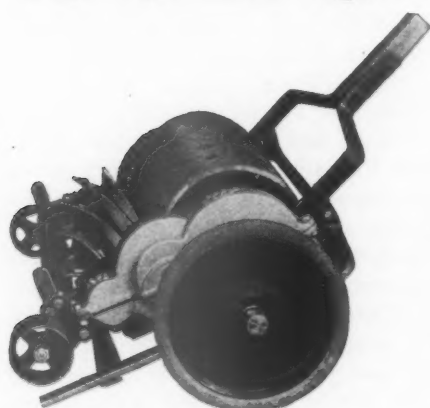
The Toro Standard Golf Tractor pushes five 30-inch Toro super mowers, cutting a twelve-foot swath, and will completely cut the average 6500-yard eighteen-hole golf course in sixteen hours.



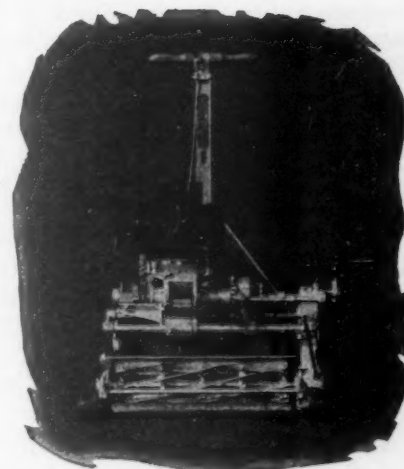
The Toro Universal Tractor has a wide range of usefulness in that it can be used for general utility work, such as construction, grading, stump pulling, hauling, mowing or any work that a tractor of this type is called upon to do.



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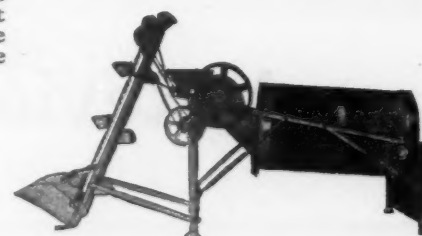
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second consecutive championship in football with Colorado University finishing second and the University of Denver third. The increased interest in football can best be shown by the fact that the University of Denver has constructed a stadium seating 35,000 persons; the University of Colorado one seating 30,000; the University of Utah a 22,000 plant; Colorado College, 12,000; Utah State 10,000 and Brigham Young University 5,000.

The University of Colorado, the University of Denver, Utah State and the University of Utah will engage in intersectional games this coming year with some of the best teams in the country.

The Rocky Mountain Conference, due to distances between institutions, is divided into the Western and Eastern Divisions for basketball games. Teams representing Utah and Montana are in the Western half and those from Colorado and Wyoming are known as the Eastern Division. The Conference title is determined by a playoff between the two division winners.

Utah State Agricultural College and Montana State College, Conference champions for three years, played to a tie in the Western Division, Utah State winning the playoff.

The University of Colorado were the Eastern champions but due to the playoff in the Western Division and the lateness of the season interfering with quarter examinations, the championship of the Conference was not decided.

Rocky Mountain Conference calibre basketball was definitely ranked with the nation's best, due to intersectional games played in the East and on the

Western Coast by its representatives.

The track and field championship has not as yet been decided. The Conference meet is scheduled for the University of Colorado Stadium, Boulder, Colorado, May 23-24. Some excellent performances have taken place during the various dual meets, leading one to expect a record track season.

The Conference is usually represented by the best men from its ranks and undoubtedly will send one of its strongest aggregations to the National Intercollegiate Meet to bid for prominence.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST CONFERENCE

By R. V. Borleske, Athletic Director and Graduate Manager, Whitman College

THERE is no question but that much more interest is being shown in the athletic contests in the Pacific Northwest Conference during this school year than ever before in its history. This is due to two things: first, better teams in practically all of the institutions this year, and, secondly, the rapid rise of Willamette to a commanding lead. The rivalry in all the sports has been keen throughout the year, and at the present time holds up to a high level in all the spring sports.

Willamette had probably the greatest football team the institution has had since 1905, and won the championship without a single defeat. Whitman, the 1928 champion, finished in second place with one defeat. College of Idaho followed in third place, then Pacific University, College of Puget Sound, and Linfield College. The season was characterized by sensational forward passing and open

field running, every team having unusual performers along this line.

The basketball championship was also won by Willamette. Whitman and Linfield tied for second place. This is the first time since the formation of the Conference that Whitman has not either won the championship or tied for it. Willamette, during the past year, had five outstanding men, considered by many the equal of any five men in the west, and they went through the Conference season without a defeat. Pacific University placed third, College of Puget Sound fourth and College of Idaho fifth.

The track championship will not be settled until the Conference track meet on May 30th. Whitman has won the Conference title for the last three years and from present indications stands a good chance to repeat again this spring.

The baseball championship at the present time is not decided. Whitman has won the championship for the last two years with Willamette and the College of Idaho following closely behind. Willamette has the outstanding team west of the mountains, and the race between the College of Idaho and Whitman on the east side is going to be close. From present indications, Willamette, having the 1929 team intact with the exception of one man, looks like the probable winner when the playoff takes place between the winners of the east and west sides.

Only once since the formation of the Conference has Whitman lost the tennis championship. The same men who won the championship for Whitman last year are back in school, and from present indications should have

(Continued on page 69)

A Review of Athletics in the High Schools

Reports were requested from association secretaries in each of the forty-eight states; reviews omitted had not been received by May 15.

ARIZONA

By E. A. Row, Secretary-Treasurer, State High School Athletic Association

THERE is no official plan of awarding the football championship. Unofficially, Tucson was given the honor because of a victory over Phoenix.

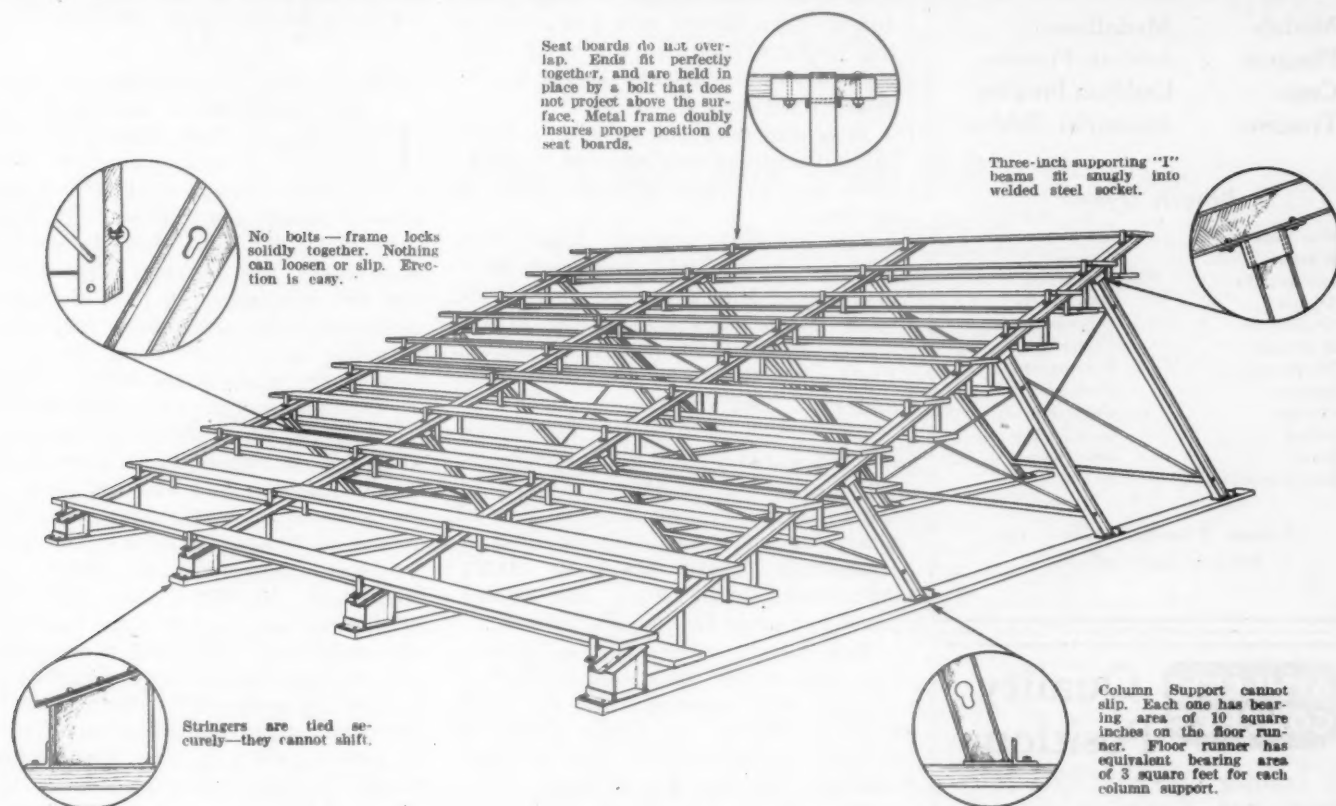
The State University at Tucson invites the sixteen leading basketball

teams to a tournament in February. Bisbee won the cup with Clarkdale the runner-up, and Tempe took the consolation cup.

The baseball championship is decided at University Week held in May. Tucson won the cup, by beating Phoenix, 7 to 6. At the same meet Phoenix easily won the track meet. Miami was second.

There have been no outstanding developments during the year in athletic circles. Small schools are entering competition and an effort is being made among the larger schools to increase the number of students who take part in the activities. Both the state teachers colleges and the University have sponsored meets for the high schools.

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ARKANSAS

By John Baumgartner, President, Arkansas Athletic Association

THERE is no state high school football championship in Arkansas. The outstanding teams were probably Fordyce, Fort Smith, Pine Bluff, Little Rock, Camden, and El Dorado.

The Arkansas Athletic Association sponsors both a junior and senior basketball tournament. East Side Junior High School won first place in the junior division in the state tournament, and Western Grove in the senior division.

Arkansas does not sponsor a baseball championship, and at present there is very little interest taken in baseball.

The Arkansas Athletic Association held its annual Field and Track Meet at Conway, May 2 and 3. Little Rock took the sweepstakes with 59 1/6 points. Cotton Plant ranked second, Blytheville third, El Dorado fourth, and Pine Bluff fifth.

The Arkansas Athletic Association has sponsored a state golf tournament which was won by Harry Haynes of the Little Rock High School. Second place was given to Ralph Swilling of Russellville, third place to Harry Akerbloom, Little Rock, and fourth place to Curtis Collier, Fort Smith.

New records were made as follows: One mile medley relay, Cotton Plant, 3 minutes 45.9 seconds; 220 yard low hurdles, Warner of Little Rock, 26 seconds; discus throw, Neal of Russellville, 128 feet 4 3/4 inches.

We registered for football, through our office, about 5,000 boys. Over 6,000 boys and 3,000 girls were registered for basketball, and more than that number of boys and girls for our spring Literary and Athletic Meet.

COLORADO

By R. W. Truscott, Commissioner, State High School Athletic Association

TWO strong teams were developed in Colorado high school football in 1929—Greeley in the Northern Division and Canon City in the Southern. These teams played for the Conference championship in a post-season game in which neither team was able to score. Both played good football.

The Conference basketball tournament was conducted for the first time by the Executive Committee in the city auditorium in Denver. Previous to this year the tournament has been conducted by one of the state institutions. Sixteen teams competed, representing all sections of the state. Joes High School, state winner in 1929, won the championship handily

with Colorado Springs as runner-up. Durango won the consolation.

Fort Collins for the past eight years has been the state champion in track and will without doubt repeat in 1930. The state track meet is conducted by the State University.

An increased interest in track work in recent years has produced marked improvement in track facilities. Many high schools in the state have, or are installing, good quarter mile running tracks enclosing sodded gridirons.

ILLINOIS

By H. V. Porter, Assistant Manager, State High School Athletic Association

THE Illinois High School Athletic Association was organized some thirty-one years ago with a membership of about ten schools. It filled such a decided need that its growth was steady and certain. There are now 881 members. In fact, all public four year high schools in the state, with the exception of four, are members of the state Association. Early in the history of the organization there were many financial troubles. Although the expenditures were small, the income was less and the work of the Association was hindered because of lack of funds. Gradually the matter was remedied and the work broadened. In 1922 a state office was established and a full time manager was employed. The better organization resulted in increased proceeds to further the work. The administrators felt that a fund should be established to give stability to the Association. Sound business principles were applied and a surplus was started. Those who started this action had in mind a surplus of \$100,000. Later this amount was fixed by vote of the Association.

This year that sum has been acquired and the interest will now be used to help defray yearly expenses. All future proceeds above the amount required for the yearly budget will be returned each year to member schools according to a plan as outlined. For the last few years the amount distributed to member schools in the way of expenses and bonuses has been about \$50,000 per year. It is estimated that an additional \$15,000 will be distributed next year.

It will be possible to do this without lessening the efficiency of the Association's work. This achievement is looked upon with pride by the men who have had faith in the efficiency of the work they have sponsored. As this surplus has accumulated the scope of the work has broadened. The state body recently volunteered to finance and in other ways assist the League of High School Girls'

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Athletic Associations, and contributes about \$5,000 annually to the work. A monthly magazine devoted to the interests of high school athletics is published and is sent to every principal and coach in the state and to state officials in thirty-one other states. A more representative organization has been inaugurated through the creation of the seventeen districts of the state. Extensive plans for the training and assistance of athletic officials have been put in operation. Golf and tennis district meets have been started this year. Each year the service rendered by the office in the way of decisions and advice has increased. During the past year more than 50,000 letters dealing with eligibility cases, contest management, informative material, protest investigations and questions of athletic policy were sent from the state office. Printed forms by the hundreds of thousands have gone to member schools.

The leading educators of the state, who have had faith in their organization despite the criticism that has sometimes been voiced, can find some justification of their faith in this array of accomplishments.

In the various sports it would be difficult to mention all the outstanding teams. In football no state championship is determined. There are several dozen conferences in the state and each determines a champion. A few of the outstanding teams were Benton, Johnston City, Decatur, Westville, Urbana, Wheaton, Elgin, Streator, Waukegan, Princeton and Schurz High of Chicago.

Cross-country meets have gained in popularity. Joliet, Carlyle, Waukegan, Herrin, Senn and Tilden of Chicago and Deerfield-Shields were active in the promotion of this form of athletics.

Basketball was as popular as usual. The state championship was won by Manual Training High of Peoria. Bloomington was the runner-up. Third place was won by Olney and fourth by Beardstown. The other four teams that won their way to the state finals were Carbondale, Waterman, Atwood and Abingdon. The Chicago city championship was won by Wendell Phillips High. Many invitational and county tournaments were held. There has been a growing sentiment that there are too many tournaments and that the number of games to be played by any school should be limited.

In track work the district meets were well attended. The winners of these meets were Centralia, Oak Park, Rockford, Galesburg, Lawrenceville,

Wheaton, Carbondale, Decatur, Streator, Lincoln, Mattoon, Moline and Atwood. Sumner High of Cairo won the colored conference title. The state championship was won by Oak Park with 29 points, and Wheaton with 21 points placed second. Tilden scored 19 points and Atwood 13.

The state track meet was a record breaking carnival with eight state marks being bettered and two national marks being equaled. Metcalf of Tilden High, Chicago, with 9.8 seconds in the 100 and 21.1 in the 220 equaled the national high school records for these events. This is the third year Metcalf has run the 100 in this time. His time in the 220 breaks his own and the Illinois records for that distance. Jens of Wheaton broke the Illinois record in the high hurdles with the time of 15.6 seconds. Terwilliger of Urbana bettered the quarter mile record for the state by running the distance in 50.5 seconds. The Oak Park relay team with the time of 1 minute 31.4 seconds broke the state mark for this event.

Field event marks also suffered in this attack by Illinois athletes. Kamm of Atwood put the shot 50 feet 11 inches; Purvis of Mattoon threw the javelin 185 feet 2 inches; Myers of La Grange broad jumped 22 feet 10 1/4 inches; and Skelly of Oak Park vaulted 12 feet 7 3/4 inches for new state records.

For the first time, district meets in tennis and golf were held. Interest in these sports is rapidly developing. The state golf championship was won by Field of University High, Chicago, with a score of 159 made on the Urbana Country Club course. Faillelli of Deerfield-Shields, Banks of LaGrange, and Johnson of Bloomington tied for second.

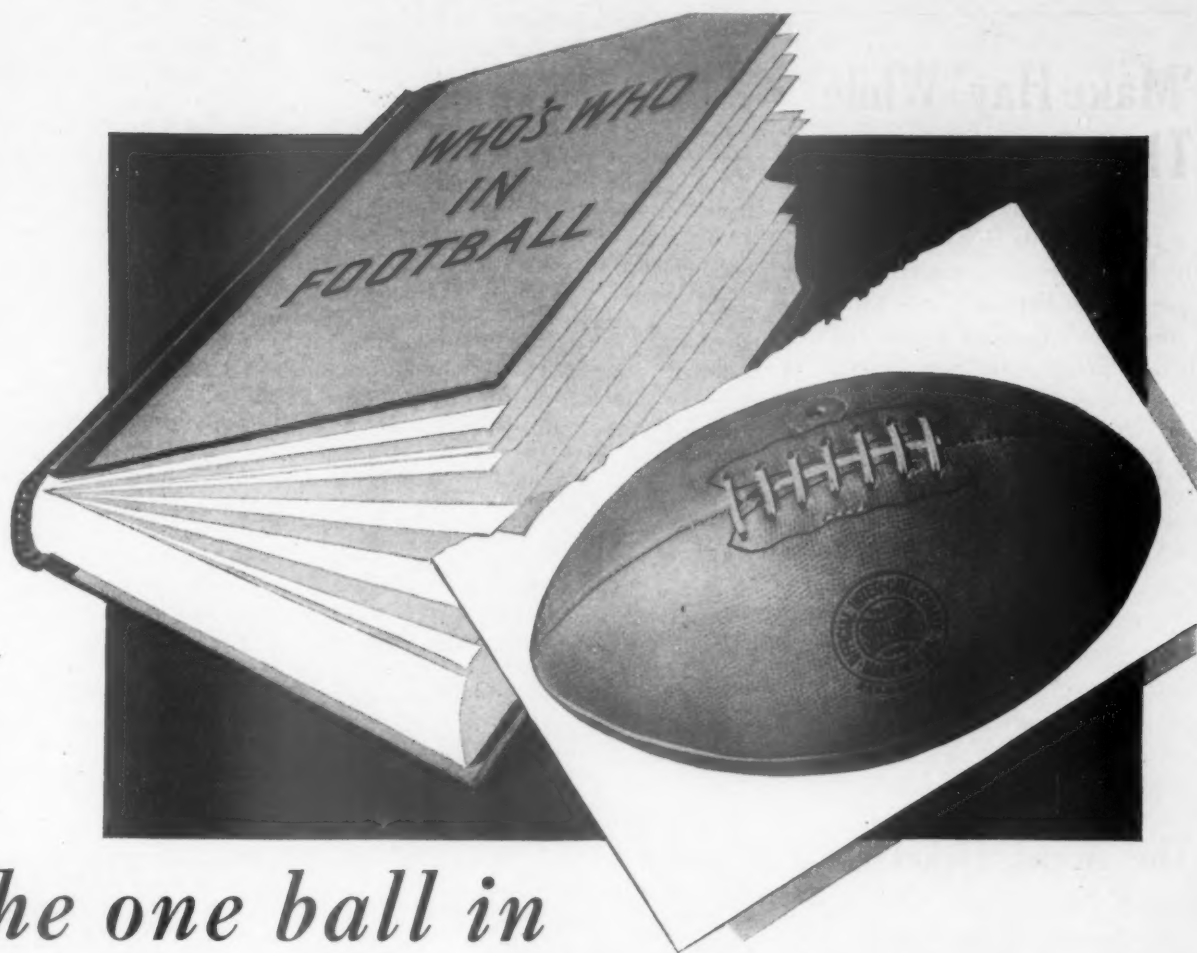
Baseball is played by many of the larger schools, though the season is very short. Most schools outside the large cities close about May 20th and since few athletic events are held during examination and commencement week there is time for only a few games. Some of the schools that stress this sport are Lane of Chicago, Waukegan, Decatur, Springfield, Danville and East St. Louis.

Boxing, wrestling, swimming, soccer and volley ball are promoted in the intramural programs of a number of schools, but there are comparatively few contests between schools.

INDIANA

By Arthur L. Trester, Commissioner, State High School Athletic Association

NO state championship in football is decided. There does not seem to be any satisfactory way to decide



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such a championship. Football is growing in popularity, number of teams and number of players. Night football games have been successfully played in several places. Each year sees a number of new football fields.

Practically all schools participate in boys' interscholastic basketball games. Interscholastic games for girls' teams are permitted but the number of teams decreases each year. Washington High School won the state championship in basketball. There were 760 teams entered. The games were played in 64 sectional tourneys, 16 regional tourneys and the final tourney. The gross receipts were: Sectional, \$124,965.41; Regional, \$45,486.10; Final, \$40,254.00.

Track and field meets were held in fifteen centers on May 17 and a final meet was held on May 24. There were about 160 teams entered.

A number of schools have baseball teams. There are several county leagues playing championship schedules in the fall and spring.

All games, meets and tourneys are held under the immediate auspices of the high schools concerned, or under the auspices of the State Association. Invitational games, meets and tourneys under college or university auspices are not sanctioned.

KANSAS

By E. A. Thomas, Executive Secretary, State High School Athletic Association

IN Kansas there is no football champion. It would be difficult to select the best teams as there were a large number in various sections of the state which went through the season undefeated. Among the many winning teams were Abilene, Ashland, Atwood, Beloit, El Dorado, Elk City, Greensburg, Independence, Jetmore, Sabetha and Topeka.

The basketball championship is awarded after a three round elimination series. In the first round the smaller schools compete. In the second round the winners of the first two places in each of the first round tournaments compete with the larger schools and from this second round sixteen teams are selected to play in the final tournament for the state championship. Wyandotte High School of Kansas City won the championship this year with Newton taking second place and Topeka third.

The track championship is determined in a manner similar to that used in basketball. Regional meets are held the second week in May and winners of the first four places in each of these qualify for the state championship meet the week following. Preliminary meets must be approved in order to qualify for the re-

gionals. The state meet this year was held May 16 and 17 on the Kansas State Agricultural College track and field. Tennis and golf tournaments were held at the same time.

There seems to be a revival of interest in baseball. Last year 199 schools reported baseball teams and this year it appears that the records will disclose an even larger number. Golf and tennis are growing in favor rapidly and this year the first state wrestling tournament was held. Douglass High School had the winning wrestling team.

Constitutional changes require that all officials be registered in order to work in high school games. A system of rating and classification is also being instituted. All athletes must pass physical examinations given by a physician. A state wide intramural program of girls' athletics will be put into operation this fall and will be followed by a similar program for boys. Kansas voted out participation in national basketball tournaments two years ago and this year eliminated all interstate tournaments.

A large number of new high school buildings are being built, all of which will have fine gymnasiums equipped for physical education and athletics. Topeka has started construction on a high school building that will cost more than a million dollars and which will house the largest gymnasium in the state. Concordia, Lyons, Sublette, Herington and Clay Center are among those which have either just completed new buildings or have them under construction.

KENTUCKY

By R. E. Hill, Secretary-Treasurer, State High School Athletic Association

KENTUCKY does not determine a state high school football champion. Nicholasville was the winner of the Central Kentucky Football Conference; Owensboro of the Western Kentucky Football Conference; Anchorage of the North Central Kentucky Football Conference; Glasgow of the Southern Kentucky Football Conference; and Middlesboro of the Cumberland Valley Football Conference. The Big Sandy Valley Football Conference was not organized in time to select a winner. The annual football classic between du Pont Manual Training High School of Louisville and the Louisville Male High School was won by the Louisville Male High School.

Kentucky has thirty-two basketball districts and eight basketball regions. A and B class district winners advance to the regional tournaments, from which A and B winners again go to the State Tournaments held un-

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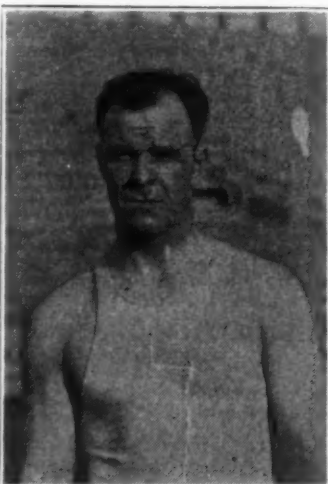
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der the auspices of the University of Kentucky. The winners were: A boys, Kavanaugh; B boys, Corinth; A girls, Hazard; and B girls, Woodburn. The final games were between the A and B class champions. Corinth won the state boys' championship, and Hazard the state girls' championship.

A state baseball tournament was held at Western Kentucky Teachers College in Bowling Green. Du Pont Manual Training High School of Louisville won the state baseball championship.

The state track meet was held at Georgetown College. Du Pont Manual Training High School of Louisville won that championship. A number of high schools and colleges in the state held invitation meets.

A golf tournament will be held May 23d in Louisville under the auspices of the Louisville *Herald-Post*; last year's winner of this tournament was Winchester.

Thirty-one new gymnasiums were to be built in the state during the year.

LOUISIANA

By Grover C. Koffman, Secretary-Treasurer,
State High School Athletic Association

THE Louisiana High School Athletic Association has had a very successful year with 280 schools as members. At a meeting of the Association on April 24, the following officers were re-elected:

President—C. B. Turner, Supervising Prin., Baton Rouge City Schools.

Vice-President—Jack Hayes, Prin., Ouachita Parish High of Monroe.

Sec.-Treas.—Grover C. Koffman, Prin., C. E. Byrd High of Shreveport.

The football season was a very good one, Haynesville winning the Class A championship of the Northern half while Baton Rouge and Jennings played off the Southern half championship, Jennings being the winner. In the playoff for the state championship Haynesville won by a score of 13 to 0. More smaller schools entered teams this year than formerly, and the scramble for the Class B Championship was very interesting. Glenmora of the Southern half played Rayville of the Northern half and Rayville won.

In basketball, Jena had an outstanding team and won the state championship easily. There were five district tournaments, conducted by the different state colleges, under the direction of the Association and the leading three teams from each place met at the State University in a final tournament, with Jena winning. Jena is a very small town and its team was a distinct credit to the town, this be-

ing the second year in succession that the team has won the state championship. This team was sent to the Chicago meet and was defeated in the finals by Athens, Texas.

In baseball, more teams were entered than usual. The championship is decided at the State University each year by an elimination contest. The four outstanding teams this year were Byrd High of Shreveport, Warren Easton of New Orleans, Jesuits of New Orleans, Ouachita Parish of Monroe. The Byrd High of Shreveport defeated all three of these strong teams and won an undisputed right to the title, the scores in the finals being Byrd 6, Ouachita Paris 3; Byrd 3, Warren Easton 0; Byrd 13, Jesuits 8. The title this year gave Byrd the baseball championship for nine out of the last ten years.

In track, Baton Rouge was the winner, scoring a majority of all events with Warren Easton of New Orleans, Bolton of Alexandria and Byrd of Shreveport following in order.

MARYLAND

By L. K. Miller, Secretary, Playground Athletic League

THE Twelfth Annual State-wide Soccer Tournament for county high school boys in Maryland furnished 128 high schools and teams, from twenty-three counties. Two thousand four hundred twenty boys were entered and 401 games were played. County championships were first determined, followed by inter-county elimination series. Middletown, winner of the Western Shore title, defeated Easton, winner of the Eastern Shore in the final game for state championship. The high schools winning county championships follow:

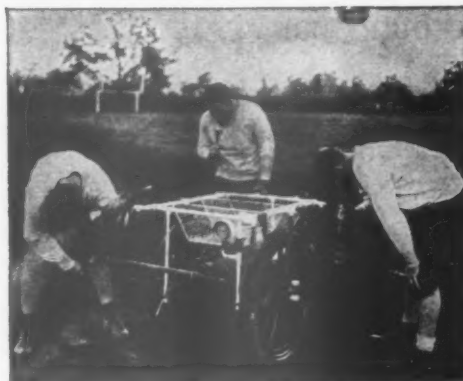
Beall, Arundel, Towson, Huntingtown, Preston, Mt. Airy, Perryville, La Plata, Hurlock, Middletown, Grantsville, Havre de Grace, West Friendship, Chestertown, Poolesville, Hyattsville, Church Hill, Mechanicsville, Crisfield, Easton, Hagerstown, Nanticoke, and Snow Hill.

Members of winning soccer team, Middletown High School: William R. Adams, Arthur L. Cline, Ray C. Gladhill, Coleman R. Hawes, Willard S. Holter, Richard S. Kefauver, Wilbur E. Kern, David W. LaMar, L. M. Seifer, Paul E. Smith, Marvin L. Soeck, Gail Wise.

The Seventh Annual State-wide Field Ball Tournament for county high school girls in Maryland furnished 104 teams from twenty-one counties. One thousand eight hundred and twenty girls were entered and 196 games were played. County championships were first determined, followed by an inter-county elimina-

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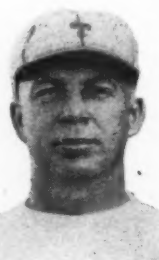
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tion series. Catonsville High School, winner of the Western Shore title defeated Preston High School, winner of the Eastern Shore in the final game for state championship. The following high schools won county championships:

Central, Annapolis, Catonsville, Preston, Huntingtown, Rising Sun, La Plata, Hurlock, Frederick, Highland, Ellicott City, Chestertown, Poolesville, Hyattsville, Church Hill, River Springs, Marion, Tilghman, Hagerstown, Nanticoke, and Berlin.

Members of winning team, Catonsville High School: Emily Chamberlain, Dorothy L. Fischback, Myrl D. H. Fletcher, Lucille Hilton, Margaret Kidd, Margaret M. Klein, Alma M. Mules, Frieda Rockstroh, Katherine Sampson, Doris Schlosser, Olive M. Tucker, Margaret Wipfield.

The Third Annual State-wide Basketball Tournament for county high school boys in Maryland furnished fifty-five teams in eighteen counties.

County championships were first determined, followed by an inter-county elimination series. Allegany High, winner of the Western Shore defeated Cambridge, winner of the Eastern Shore in the final game for state championship.

Winners of county championships were:

Allegany, Franklin, Ridgely, Westminster, Lackey, Cambridge, Middletown, Friendsville, Bel Air, Ellicott City, Chestertown, Takoma Park, Hyattsville, Tri-County, Crisfield, Easton, Hagerstown, and Salisbury.

Members of winning team: Allegany County High School: Hugh MacMillan, Charles Smith, Eugene Bettner, Edgar Ceasna, Leo Twigg, Arthur Willison.

Maryland does not conduct a State-wide Basketball Tournament for girls. However, five counties conduct an intra-county basketball tournament. These are Allegany County, Baltimore County, Frederick County, Howard County, and Montgomery County.

The Fifth Annual State-wide Basketball Tournament is now being conducted by the Playground Athletic League. Twenty counties with representative teams are participating. Last year 97 teams with 1,324 players participated.

A field day for colored and white children is held in every county in Maryland, beginning April 1st. For the colored children an Eastern Shore Championship is held to which come the first place winners of the counties on the Eastern Shore; a similar meet is held on the Western Shore for the first place winners of the counties on the Western Shore.

For the white children, a state-wide track and field meet is held in Baltimore City to which come the first place winners of all the counties, both Eastern and Western Shores. This meet is held on Friday, June 6th, at the Baltimore Stadium.

MAINE

By Harrison C. Lyseth, Agent for
Secondary Education

THE school year 1929-1930 has seen many interesting developments in the athletics of Maine. Football in the secondary schools seems to be gaining momentum with the interest in the game increasing from the standpoint of the student and the spectator. Larger attendance is seen each year at football games, while the American game of baseball seems to be in a degree losing its hold, if attendance at the games is any criterion.

Ice hockey is an exceedingly successful sport in this state. Several schools support outdoor hockey rinks, electrically lighted and available to both the public and student body for general skating. Winter sports carnivals are not uncommon. At least three large carnivals are held in which skiing, skating, and contests of like character, are carried on.

Basketball is highly organized in Maine with two championship tournaments, one held in the Eastern section and one in the Western section of the state. The winners of these two tournaments meet to decide the state championship. Basketball is probably the most widely played game in the schools of Maine.

Interscholastic track meets are held at the various colleges and often dual meets are supported by schools. Interest in the track meet remains at about the same level as in previous years, and is considered a sport for the larger and medium sized schools.

This past year has seen an increase in the number of sectional, county, or divisional leagues in baseball. No formal championship is decided in either football or baseball, but the press often chooses a mythical champion.

Probably the most encouraging factor in the athletic situation in Maine is the great interest in the establishment of well-rounded courses in physical education in the secondary schools. These courses are partially subsidized by the state and are rapidly gaining favor among schools and communities.

MICHIGAN

By A. W. Thompson, State Director,
Interscholastic Athletics

THE Michigan High School Athletic Association sponsors no state championship in football. Outstand-



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Athletic Director

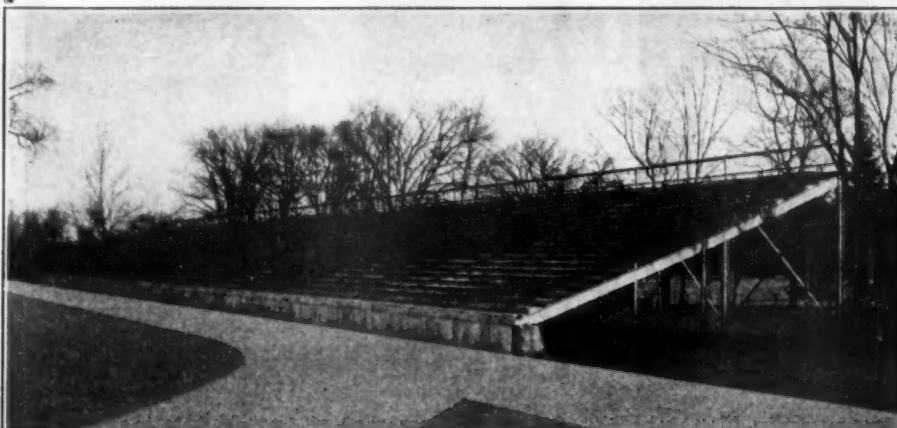
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ing teams were Bay City and Benton Harbor among Class A schools. In Class B, Menominee and Mount Pleasant, and in Classes C and D. Boyne City, Mason, Shelby, St. Augustine of Kalamazoo, and Sandusky had unusual records. In cross-country, as the result of the regional and state meets, the winner and runner-up in Class A were Detroit Northwestern and Kalamazoo; in Class B, Dearborn and Monroe; in Class C, Roosevelt, Ypsilanti, and Alanson.

Five hundred teams competed in the district, regional, and state basketball championships which culminated in Detroit Northern winning the Class A championship, Negaunee winning the Class B championship, with St. Augustine of Kalamazoo and Clarksville winning in Classes C and D, respectively. Monroe High School won the state gymnastic meet. In the state swimming meet, Class A was won by Detroit Northwestern and Class B championship by Ypsilanti.

The 1930 track, golf, and tennis championships have not as yet been conducted. The 1929 state track meets were won by the following schools: Class A, Detroit Northwestern; Class B, Niles; Class C, Lowell; Class D, Newaygo. The tennis championship was won by Grand Rapids South, and the golf championship of 1929 was won by Redford.

Classification of schools has resulted in increased interest and an increase in the number of competing schools and the number of competitors.

MINNESOTA

By O. E. Smith, Executive Secretary, State High School League

THE Minnesota State High School League sponsors debate and declamation as well as athletics. During the past year 140 high schools engaged in debate, 368 in declamation, and practically all of the high schools had some form of athletics. Two hundred eight engaged in football last fall, 408 had basketball teams, and 250 engaged in track. Baseball, although hardly holding its own, was engaged in by 208 schools. Fifty-five schools had tennis, forty-seven had golf, eighteen had swimming and fifteen had hockey. This does not include the large intramural program which sponsored various minor sports and other playground activities.

It is safe to estimate that, during the last fall, at least 5,000 boys participated in football as members of high schools teams. Many others played on intramural teams, raising the number considerably for those who benefited by this activity during the season. Sixteen schools were undefeated during the playing season in

football. Three schools — Adrian, Buffalo and Ivanhoe—were not scored on.

Basketball is the outstanding sport, however, in all Minnesota high schools. From the district tournaments, eight regional tournaments were held, sending eight teams to the state tournament which was held in the University Field House, March 27, 28, 29, 1930. This tournament was especially marked for its well-developed teams, which showed the finest class of basketball ever witnessed in a Minnesota tournament. Moorhead, Chisholm, Red Wing and Mechanic Arts, St. Paul, won the first round from Wells, Redwood Falls, Appleton and Columbia Heights, respectively. In the final game, Mechanic Arts, St. Paul, won the state championship by defeating Moorhead, 23 to 13. Chisholm won third place by defeating Red Wing. The sportsmanship trophy was awarded to Redwood Falls.

Two state swimming meets were held, one at Virginia for the girls and the other meet at the University of Minnesota for the boys. Track and field events are conducted at the University. Only first and second place winners in regional meets are admitted to the state meet. State tournaments are also conducted in Minnesota in both golf and tennis.

Minnesota has strengthened its eligibility rules by adopting the eight semester rule, the twenty year age limit, and requiring a passing grade in at least four subjects.

This year has witnessed the construction of several new high school buildings containing excellent athletic equipment. Among such schools may be mentioned Anoka, Willmar, Litchfield, Lake City, Aitkin, Brainerd and St. Cloud. Many others will be in the process of construction during the summer.

MISSOURI

By Carl Burris, Secretary, State High School Athletic Association

THE basketball championship is decided in a series of tournaments. This year Kansas City Central nosed out Kansas City East, 13 to 11. Soldan of St. Louis was third. In the consolation flight Kirksville defeated Cuba, 18 to 16. The playing was very close this year. The champions won their last three games with but five points over their opponents. One of these games required two overtime periods.

The 1930 state track meet was held May 3 under almost ideal conditions. A heavy rain the previous day made a very fast track. Eighty schools sent contestants and 56 schools won

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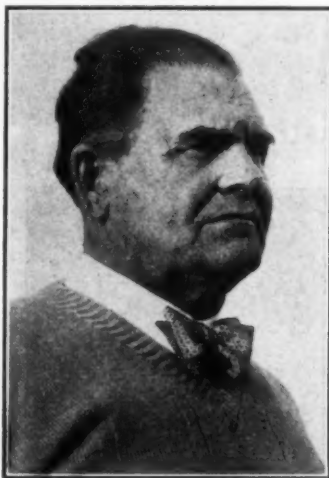
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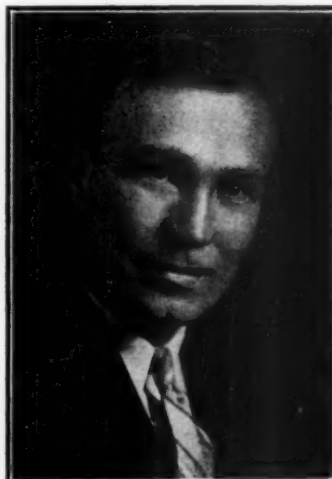
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points in the three classes. Class A schools are those which have over 500 students enrolled; Class B 150 to 500; Class C less than 150. Seven state records were broken and two tied. Twenty class records were broken or tied. Nelson of St. Joseph Central made new state records in the 100 yard dash in 9.8 and in the 220 yard dash in 21.5 seconds. A new broad jump record was made by Burns of Hannibal when he leaped 23 feet 6¾ inches. The winning schools were:

Kansas City Northeast, Class A; Hannibal, Class B; and Hornersville, Class C.

No state championships are decided in football or baseball.

MONTANA

By R. H. Wollin, Secretary, Montana High School Athletic Association

MONTANA conducts a state high school football championship sponsored by the Board of Control and the State School of Mines, Prof. Walter T. Scott of the State School of Mines acting as Director. During the past year there were four district winners, Butte High School, Whitefish, Glasgow and Miles City. Butte and Miles City won out in the inter-district games and played the championship on Thanksgiving Day at Butte before the largest crowd ever attending a similar game at Butte. The game was won, 6 to 0, by Butte. During the coming season the same arrangement will be followed, but schools of the state will be divided into Class A and Class B groups, each school contending for honors in its own class.

The state basketball championship eliminations are sponsored by the Board of Control and the Montana State College at Bozeman. Sixteen teams compete in the final tournament. This year Chinook won first and Wolf Point second place. Chinook took part in the National Tournament at Chicago, upon invitation from the committee in charge.

The state track meet will be held at the State University at Missoula, also sponsored by the Board of Control and the Interscholastic Committee of the above institution. All four year accredited high schools of the state are invited to send contestants. Not more than ten boys from any school may take part.

NEBRASKA

By Walter I. Black, Secretary, State High School Athletic Association

STATE football championships were ruled out several years ago. No doubt the strongest team in the 1929 season was Lincoln. The follow-

ing teams were undefeated and without tie scores:

Albion, Cozad, Crawford, Falls City, Imperial, Nebraska School for Deaf of Omaha, North High of Omaha, and Randolph.

The basketball tournament situation is undergoing a great change. Formerly all teams were invited to participate in one great meet, 400 teams competing two years ago. This year 32 sectional tournaments were held for schools with an enrollment of less than 100. The winner and runner-up of each of these tournaments were admitted to the regional tournaments to enter competition with all other schools of a larger enrollment. Of the 15 regional groups, thirty teams were admitted to the state tournament at Lincoln to compete for Class A and B championships. Two additional teams were selected to fill out the bracket, 32 all told. Lincoln High won Class A and Barneston Consolidated School won Class B. Of 470 original tournament entries in N. H. S. A. A. tournaments, 81 per cent or 380 teams participated in one tournament; 17.8 per cent or 84 teams participated in two tournaments; 1.2 per cent or 6 teams participated in three tournaments. This shows that there was more regularity and undoubtedly less tournament participation for the majority of teams in this year's tournament activities than in any previous year.

The state track and field championships held at the University of Nebraska brought forth the largest list of entries in the history of the state championships; 118 teams participated. These teams were divided into four classes as follows: Group I, enrollment of 0-100 incl., Group II, 101-200 incl., Group III, 201-350 incl., Group IV, 351 and over. The following schools had group championship teams: Scottsbluff, Group IV; Gothenburg, Group III; Bassett, Group II; and DeWitt, Group I.

The sports, golf, tennis and wrestling are steadily growing in N. H. S. A. A. circles. Central High of Omaha, Nebraska, won the state golf championships. Lincoln won the tennis doubles and Wesleyan High of Lincoln won the tennis singles, with Omaha Tech winning the state wrestling meet.

Nebraska is fast recognizing the need for more and better gymnasium facilities, as well as the necessity of a health and physical education program. There is a decided growth in the viewpoint of the school men and the public in this latter respect. It is expected and hoped that within the next two years there will be a general



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physical education law in effect in this state.

The Nebraska Athletic Association is making a study of "Fees paid to officials," "The effect of rating of officials and communities," "Tenure of Coaches," "Sizes of Athletic Awards" and "Prices on Athletic Equipment." In fact there is fast developing an athletic association consciousness that is decidedly for the good of the state as a whole.

NEVADA

By R. I. Jacobson, President, Nevada Interscholastic League

PREVIOUS to this year, there has been no football championship in Nevada. Arrangement was made this year for the teams in the North to eliminate to one team and play the team winning in the Southern section for the state championship.

The state basketball tournament is controlled by the Nevada Interscholastic League and sponsored by the Block N Society of the University of Nevada. The championship was won by Ely with Lincoln County High School and Tonopah close contenders. An interesting feature of this tournament was the fact that four teams were eliminated in it which had decisively beaten the team eliminating them twice during the zone season.

Baseball is participated in by most of the high schools of the state but there is no state championship decision.

District track meets are conducted by the participating schools. The state track meet is sponsored by the Block N Society of the University of Nevada. This meet is yet to be held. Las Vegas, last year's champions, look good to repeat this year. Reno, Elko and Sparks have strong teams.

A play day for girls held at Reno and Las Vegas, where practically all of the girls of the participating schools take part in a varied sports program, is coming to be a definite part of the physical education program. Transportation is the almost insurmountable difficulty.

It may be of interest to some schools in the country to know that one of the Nevada basketball squads traveled 800 miles by car, playing three games on a four day trip and traveling over desert roads the entire distance.

Reno, Lincoln County and Las Vegas will have new and excellently equipped gymnasiums for next year's program.

Efforts of the Nevada Interscholastic League are putting the physical training and athletic program of the state on an increasingly better basis each year.

NORTH CAROLINA

By E. R. Rankin, Secretary, State High School Athletic Association

THE Charlotte High School won the state football title of the Class A conferences for the season of 1930. The Goldsboro High School represented the eastern section of the state in the final game with Charlotte. The Concord High School won the state Class B high school football title, defeating the Oxford High School, eastern champions, in the final game.

The Durham High School won the state basketball title of the Class A conferences for the season of 1930, defeating Charlotte, western champions, in the final game. The Spencer High School won the state Class B basketball title, defeating the Trenton High School, eastern champions, in the final game.

The Charlotte High School won the North Carolina interscholastic track meet, which was held at Chapel Hill on April 18. The Winston-Salem High School won the state tennis title in doubles and the Raleigh High School won the state tennis title in singles in the interscholastic tennis tournament, held at Chapel Hill on April 17 and 18. The High Point High School won the state high school soccer contest for the season of 1929.

At this writing our state high school baseball contest has not been concluded. The state contest, in two divisions, is now under way. The state Class B final game will be played at Chapel Hill on May 16 and the final game for the state title of the Class A conferences will be played at Chapel Hill on May 24.

The year just closing has been a very successful one in the history of the High School Athletic Association of North Carolina. All contests have been characterized by a fine spirit of sportsmanship. The membership of the association numbers 330 high schools.

OHIO

By H. R. Townsend, Commissioner, State High School Athletic Association

FOOTBALL enjoyed a prosperous season among the Ohio high schools this year. With the exception of the last few days of the season the weather was generally favorable for the game in most parts of the state. Most of the boys were in good condition and fairly well equipped, as there were few serious injuries and no fatalities. This is rather remarkable, since there were more than 12,000 boys who played the game in some form or other. The coaching was uniformly good. The coaches paid more attention this year to fun-

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damentals and defensive football than ever before.

It is rather significant that on some of the All-American teams selected this year there were three Ohio boys.

Wesley Fesler, end, Ohio State University, second year All-American, graduated 1926, South High School, Youngstown, football coach, R. G. Ashbaugh.

Jack Cannon, guard, Notre Dame's undefeated team, graduated in 1926, Aquinas High School, Columbus, football coach, "Mike" Boland.

Joseph C. Donchess, end, Pittsburgh's great team, Youngstown.

Group competition was afforded this year by the Ohio High School Athletic Association in cross-country, swimming, basketball, gymnastics, track, golf, tennis, and baseball. In addition to these sports, various indoor track meets were sanctioned by the Association.

The Second Annual Cross-Country Meet was sponsored by the Ohio State University. One hundred eight boys from twenty-three schools participated. Lakewood finished first with 46 points, followed by Columbus Central with 86. Harvey Smith of Lakewood, an outstanding runner, established a new record of 13 minutes 18.3 seconds for the 2½ mile course.

Cincinnati Hughes won the swimming meet in the southern part of the state, while Lakewood prevailed in the northern part. In the state meet held at Lakewood, March 1, Cincinnati Hughes won. More than forty high schools had teams in these meets and many new state records were established.

For the third successive year, Stivers High School of Dayton, was crowned the Class "A" state champion in the state basketball tournament. By a score of 18 to 16 Stivers defeated Akron East in the finals. Its captain and center, Wilmer Hosket, was one of the outstanding players of the tournament. The Class "B" championship was acquired by Lancaster St. Mary's which defeated Rome in the finals.

Basketball had its best year ever in Ohio. More than 1,100 high schools maintained the sport. Many new gymnasiums have been erected. The schools of the state are paying more and more attention to a well-developed program of physical education.

Eleven schools entered teams in the state gymnastic meet held at Ohio Wesleyan. Columbus Central and Columbus East finished in the order named. Curtis Harmon of Columbus Central won firsts in the high bar, flying rings and parallel bars.

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More than 2,000 high school boys participated in the Defiance, Stivers, Salem, and Mansfield Relays held April 26. The Salem Relays were held at night.

The state championship contests will be conducted by the Ohio State University, May 23-24, in golf, tennis, track and baseball. To be eligible to enter these various meets, all boys and schools must qualify in the various district meets.

The membership of the State Association now totals 1,111 high schools.

OKLAHOMA

By Lee K. Anderson, Secretary, State High School Athletic Association

THE outstanding development in high school athletics in Oklahoma has been the increased interest in the so-called minor sports. There is need of further extension of programs to attract more students and to equalize the opportunities offered.

Of the 140 schools participating in football Shawnee, Norman, Okmulgee and Wagoner were conceded to be among the strongest teams in the state. There were thirteen schools, however, that were undefeated. No attempt is made to establish a champion other than conference champions.

In basketball, each of the 564 member schools was represented. Tulsa boys won the championship of the state and were undefeated throughout the season. In addition to this exceptional team El Reno, Durant and Boynton gave good accounts of themselves in the state-wide elimination games sponsored by the Association. In the girls' division the Fletcher team was outstanding.

Two splendid wrestling tournaments are sponsored yearly, one by the University and one by A & M College. In addition, individual matches and conference championships are determined. Cushing, Stillwater, Tulsa, Elk City and Geary possessed the best balanced teams. Individuals from a number of other schools won recognition in their weights.

Competition in swimming is limited to a small group of the largest schools because of so few pools being available. Tulsa maintained its leadership in this sport.

Baseball has grown in popularity, and instead of having one or two outstanding teams as in the past we find a number of good ones. Bartlesville, Tulsa, Durant, Classen (Oklahoma City), Capitol (Oklahoma City), Ponca City, Wetumka, Shawnee and Crescent have played throughout the season with honors about even.

In tennis Classen of Oklahoma City and Tulsa have divided honors in the

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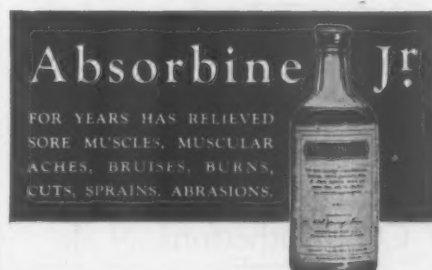
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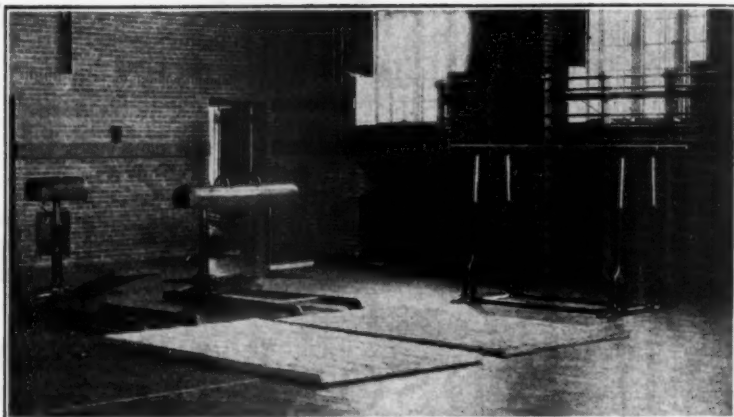
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boys' division while the Marland girls' team is conceded the best in the state.

Golf has taken its place as a high school sport in the larger communities. Three invitation tournaments were given by high schools for both boys and girls. Individual and team awards were given. Central (Oklahoma City) Bristow and Ponca City divided the major honors.

A well balanced track team from Tulsa ran off with first honors in the three major meets held within the state. Maud took second honors with a much smaller squad. Moody of Tulsa established a new state record in the half mile at 1 minute 59 seconds only to have it broken by Bradley of Maud the next week when he ran it in 1 minute 58.8 seconds.

OREGON

By John L. Gary, Secretary, State High School Athletic Association

OREGON does not sponsor a state championship in football as yet, although there is a strongly growing sentiment in favor of such a contest. The mythical championship was won by Washington High School of Portland, when they defeated the powerful team from Bend at the Multnomah Athletic Club Stadium in Portland on Thanksgiving Day. This game drew a crowd of approximately 25,000.

The basketball championship was won by Astoria High School, when they defeated Salem High School in the state basketball tournament held at Willamette University Gymnasium in Salem on March 22d. Twelve teams were entered in the tournament which was staged by the state high school athletic association and Willamette University. Oregon does not at present hold a championship series in baseball; but if plans can be completed it is hoped to arrange for such a series in the future—with the state athletic association alternating the series from year to year between the State University at Eugene and the State College at Corvallis. At present it is hard to determine the outstanding teams, as their schedules do not allow for a deciding comparison.

Track work has taken on an increased interest in the state this year, and bids strong to become the leading sport in high school circles. Two invitational meets were held; one at the State University in Eugene, April 26th; and the second at Oregon State College on May 10th. Both meets were well attended, and rivalry was keen. In the Oregon State College meet 500 boys from 52 high schools participated, and several previous state records were broken.

Virgil Earl, Graduate Manager at the University of Oregon, and Carl A.

Lodell, Graduate Manager at Oregon State College, deserve considerable credit for the success of these meets, and next year will see many more schools entering track teams.

Athletics in Oregon are on the up-grade; the state high school athletic association has a membership of 235 high schools, practically every school in the state. Coaching is becoming a real profession and is attracting the best type of men. Watch Oregon advance.

TENNESSEE

By F. S. Elliott, Secretary-Treasurer, State Secondary School Athletic Association

THERE is no state high school football championship in Tennessee.

The basketball championship was sponsored by T. S. S. A. A. and was conducted by the University of Tennessee upon the invitation of the state Association. Lenoir City won the championship. This school had planned to go to the national tournament but when it discovered that this would be in conflict with the principles of the National Federation, of which Tennessee is a member, the team cheerfully and with the finest show of sportsmanship exhibited in the state in many seasons, cancelled arrangements to attend the national tournament.

There is no state tournament for girls. Regional tournaments have been substituted for the state tournament in order to solve the problem of transportation.

In West Tennessee, Nankipoo won the tournament, Linden was the champion in Middle Tennessee and Oliver Springs won the championship for East Tennessee.

Track and field meets are growing in interest in Tennessee. The State University conducted a track meet sanctioned by the T. S. S. A. A., and there are quite a number of county and district meets sanctioned by the state organization.

This year has seen considerable growth and interest in clean athletics and good sportsmanship throughout the state. The organization, although five years old, is growing in strength and is making itself felt throughout the state.

TEXAS

By Roy B. Henderson, Athletic Director, University Interscholastic League

FOR the high schools of Texas the University Interscholastic League promotes state championships in football, basketball, track and field, and tennis. Baseball was started this year on a regional championship basis,

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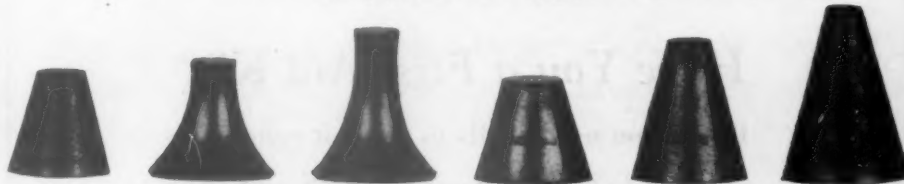
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and volley ball, playground ball and junior athletic events are conducted with competition closing with county championships. The League has found the state championship a most effective instrument for use in enforcing a strict set of eligibility rules.

In 1929-30 football was conducted in two classes, A and B. Sixty-nine schools took part in Class A for a state championship, while 396 Class B schools played through district, bi-district and regional championships. Class B schools do not have a state championship.

Breckenridge of west Texas and Port Arthur of southeast Texas played the final game in a driving snow storm which handicapped both teams. The game ended in a tie, 0 to 0. Semi-finalists, not including the finalists, were Waco and Denton. Other district champions were Amarillo, Ft. Worth Central, Marshall and Brackenridge of San Antonio.

In Class B, regional football championships were won by Ballinger, Gilmer, Mart, Edna and Schulenburg. Hereford and Olney tied while the regional championship game between Sabinal and Harlingen was not played. Bi-district champions not named were Roscoe, Masonic Home of Ft. Worth, Livingston and Goose Creek. District winners: Lamesa, Jacksboro, Midland, Stephenville, Commerce, Rusk, State Home of Corsicana, Brenham, Wharton, Liberty, Seguin, Los Angeles Heights and Kingsville.

A combination of round robin schedules during the regular season and tournament play is used to determine the state championship in basketball. Only those schools that have won out in their counties, districts and bi-districts are allowed to enter the state tournament. The season of 1930 found 1,417 teams engaging in games leading to the final state tournament which was held in Austin, March 7 and 8.

Denton was crowned state champion by defeating Estelline, 30 to 11, in the final game. John H. Reagan of Houston won third place by an overwhelming victory over Breckenridge. Quarter-finalists eliminated were Denison, Corsicana, Devine and Athens. Teams dropping out in the first round were: Edinburg, Ralls, Bryan, Bowie of El Paso and Austin. District winners that did not qualify for the state tournament follow: Spearman, Olney, Wills Point, Hughes Springs, Abilene, Brownwood, Waco, Elkhart, Beaumont, San Angelo, Alamo Heights, Hallettsville and Kingsville.

Although Athens, the winner of the University of Chicago 1929 National tournament, lost to Denton in the

state, Jimmie Kitts took his boys to Chicago again and set an all-time record by winning the title two years in succession.

By making fifteen points in the state meet held at the University of Texas, May 2 and 3, the San Jacinto High School of Houston won first place. San Angelo, the 1929 winner, was second with 12 points, and Hereford, due to two first places by William Russell, placed third.

In winning third place for his school in the state meet, Russell established a new record of 9.8 seconds in the 100 and tied the record of 21.5 seconds in the 220. Ablowich of Greenville ran the low hurdles in 24 seconds flat, setting another new record, as did Petty of Kaufman with a throw of 141 feet 9 inches in the discus.

The Rural Pentathlon is a five-event athletic contest promoted in Texas for one- and two-teacher rural schools. Twenty contestants, the district champions from twenty districts of the state, participated in this event at the state meet. Harry Roberts of the Friendship School of Kaufman County duplicated his 1929 feat by winning first place; Dave Vickers, Shawver School of Baylor County was second, and Lee Barker, Double Knobbs School, Mason County, third.

Twenty-six districts of the state were divided into eight regions for baseball competition. Although the response from member-schools was not up to expectations, the results are gratifying considering that this year was the first attempt. In all, 156 teams have participated. At this writing the following eight district championships have been determined: Hamlin, Holland, Austin, Hull - Daisetta, San Jacinto (Houston), Giddings, Falfurrias and Mission. The following are contenders: Gordon, Cisco, Denison, McKinney, Terrell, Winnsboro, Longview, May, Midland, Eldorado, San Marcos, Gonzales, Brackenridge (San Antonio), Pearsall, Graham, Coleman, San Saba, Childress, Cotulla, Devine and Hondo.

In tennis, the state winners were, for girls' doubles, LaVerne Stages and Alva Mae Craig, Masonic Home (Ft. Worth); for girls' singles, Emily Reichert, Main Avenue (San Antonio); for boys' doubles, Leo Brady and Francis Moore, Abilene; and for boys' singles, W. Hess, Fort Worth Central.

UTAH

By C. Oren Wilson, Executive Secretary,
State High School Athletic Association

THE Utah High School Athletic Association enjoyed a bigger football season in 1929 than ever before. There are only forty-eight teams play-

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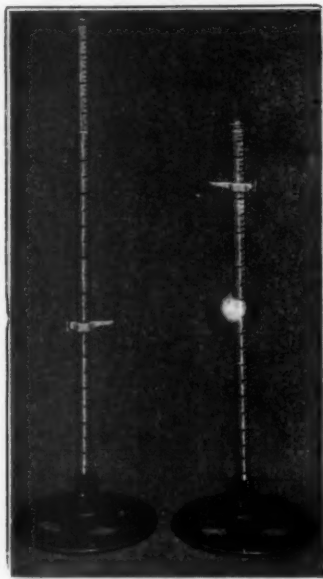
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ing football in the state. The state is divided into six regions with each determining a champion. These winners play in semi-finals, and the two winners meet for the state championship. Tooele High School won the state championship. This school played eleven games to accomplish this end. Other outstanding teams were Richfield, second place, and East High, Davis County High and Granite High showing excellent teams in the race for the title.

The basketball championship was won by Hinckley High School; American Fork was second, with North Summit High winning the consolation banner. Sixteen teams from fifteen district leagues participated in the tournament. This year was by far the biggest one ever held in our state. All high schools in the state participate in basketball. This is the only sport in which all are competitors.

The Latter Day Saints High School won the invitational swimming meet. Few schools have pools, which handicaps state-wide competition. Some excellent records were made.

We have no state-wide baseball championship, although schools in various localities form leagues from time to time. Occasionally, inter-district games are played and a mythical championship is established. Outstanding teams in the different districts are East High, Jordan, West High, Provo and Lehi.

Tennis is an invitational sport. There are about twenty schools in our state playing the game. At the time of our state track meet, these schools send players to participate in an elimination schedule for the title. East High won last year; with Provo, Pleasant Grove, Logan, East High and Fillmore showing to good advantage this year. Logan won both singles and doubles during the 1930 season.

Regional track meets are held as a qualifying step toward the state meet. Some exceptional records have been made this season on account of the dry, warm season enjoyed throughout the state. The following teams have shown splendid form this season: Logan, Davis County, East High, Spanish Fork, Carbon County, North San Pete. Spanish Fork won first, East High second, and Davis County third in the 1930 state meet.

Intramural and interscholastic sports have been carried on increasingly. Several new football fields were constructed last season. Schools, generally, are well equipped with good gyms. All schools have a fine program for physical training. The high school coaches have recently organized an association which should improve stand-

ards and practices among their teams. State-wide schools for football and basketball officials were conducted by the High School Association this year. There are sixty men in football officiating and one hundred fifty in basketball.

The Utah High School Athletic Association sponsors all high school athletic competition in the state of Utah. Expenses to tournaments, medals, etc., are all paid for out of the treasury. At the close of this season there will be a substantial balance to carry on additional activities another year.

VERMONT

By Leslie O. Johnson, Secretary, Headmasters' Club of Vermont

WHILE there was no official state champion in football there were four teams defeated only once. But two of these teams were obliged to withdraw because they violated the eligibility code of the Headmasters' Club, leaving Rutland and Spaulding presumably in the order mentioned, inasmuch as Rutland defeated Spaulding.

Basketball is divided into two sections, Senior (schools enrolling 61 or more boys) and Junior (those schools enrolling less than 61 boys). The winner of the Senior tournament was Burlington High School, and of the Junior tournament was Barton High School. The winner of the Junior tournament is permitted to challenge the winner of the Senior tournament for the emblematic state championship trophy, awarded annually by the University of Vermont. This was won by Burlington on the University of Vermont court.

The state track meet will be held at Norwich University, May 31. Other invitation meets will be held at Brattleboro, St. Johnsbury, and Lyndon Institute. There is no state baseball championship awarded. At the present time I cannot give any information about the outstanding teams. The state tennis tournament will be held early in June at Middlebury College. All contests in which the state championship emblem is awarded are conducted by the college or university under the supervision of the Headmasters' Club of Vermont.

Throughout the state there is an increase in interest in athletics and physical education. Intramural sports also are on the increase throughout the state.

WISCONSIN

By P. F. Neverman, Executive Secretary, Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Association

WISCONSIN does not attempt to determine football championships. Out of a total membership of 436 schools, about 320 maintain football teams. The 1929-30 year was an



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outstanding one for high school basketball. Out of a membership of 436 schools more than 400 schools maintained high school basketball teams; 396 schools applied for tournament admission. Sixteen district tournaments were held, with the winners participating in the final meet at Madison. Fourteen supplementary tournaments were held for schools with less than 140 enrollment. The tournaments for the present year attracted by far the largest attendance ever accorded these meets.

The district and state basketball meets are sponsored directly by the W. I. A. A., with the State University co-operating in making the state final a success. The University of Wisconsin, Marquette University, and practically all Wisconsin colleges have co-operated with the W. I. A. A. during the last eight years. In other words, all Wisconsin contests are conducted under the auspices of the W. I. A. A., with the colleges acting as hosts at the request of the Association.

Wisconsin will conduct sixteen baseball tournaments this spring. Four teams will compete in each of the meets. Baseball during the last few years has had a remarkable revival.

For the first time in the history of the Association, the state has been divided into sections for the purpose of holding preliminary meets preparatory to the state interscholastic. Wisconsin conducts its track events in three classes, namely, A, B and C, at the district meets. State meets are also being held in swimming, golf and tennis.

The W. I. A. A. promotes the following sports: Baseball, basketball, football, tennis, golf, track, swimming, skating, wrestling and hockey.

WEST VIRGINIA

By Rush D. Holt, Secretary, Monongahela Valley Athletic Conference

GREAT success marked the first year of the Monongahela Valley Athletic Conference. Buckhannon, East Fairmont, Elkins, Fairmont, Grafton, Morgantown, Shinnston, Victory, Washington Irving and Weston High Schools, representing the largest institutions of the section, are the charter members. Frank Wimer (Elkins High), one of the state's foremost coaches, was named commissioner.

In state competition, the members acquitted themselves in excellent style. Fairmont, Shinnston and Weston finished their grid seasons undefeated. Fairmont won the state championship. In basketball, the Conference members won second and third places in the seventeenth annual state tournament. Hundred, state champions, suffered

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their only setback of the year at the hands of Fairmont, champions of the Conference. In the state track preliminaries, thirty-four boys from the organization qualified for the finals. Fairmont High, under the direction of Paul (Biz) Dawson, won their fourth consecutive crown and hung up a state record for consecutive athletic wins.

Elkins High won the first annual Conference track meet, sponsored by West Virginia University. Grafton was second and Washington Irving (Clarksburg) third.

Victory and Weston high nines were the leaders of the Central West Virginia League with Fairmont far in the lead of the Monon Valley loop.

A Review of Athletics in the College Conferences of 1929-1930

(Continued from page 42)

no trouble in copping the championship this year.

Only one school has made extensive improvements in an athletic way. That is Linfield College. They have put in a new field, which will boost their athletics very materially. Pacific and the College of Idaho made some improvements a year ago, and the College of Idaho plans further improvements for next year. By that time all institutions should be in a rather favorable condition to carry on their athletic programs.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE By Eugene W. Nixon, Pomona College

OCCIDENTAL COLLEGE defeated Pomona for the Conference championship in football. Occidental finished the season undefeated in Conference competition. Pomona lost only to Occidental. Whittier ranked third.

In basketball, Redlands won every Conference game. La Verne, the smallest college in the Conference finished in second position. Occidental and Pomona also had good teams.

Occidental had an exceptionally strong track team which won all its dual meets and also captured the Conference meet. Pomona was second in the Conference meet. San Diego State College was second in Conference standing on the basis of dual meets. The Pomona freshmen won the Conference freshman meet.

In tennis, a major sport in this Conference, Occidental won the championship without a defeat. Pomona was defeated only by Occidental.

The baseball season is just starting. Occidental appears to have a very strong team, although they have been beaten once by Whittier.

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